CALVERT'S CARBOLIC FLUID,
POWDER & SOAPS
are the original and only reliable preparations—proved more effective than all other disinfectants.
MAKERS AWARDED
57 GOLD and SILVER MEDALS and DIPLOMAS
for superior excellence, after comparative tests.
F. C. CALVERT & Co.,
Manchester,
Purveyors to H. M.'s Home, Indian, and Colonial Governments.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,998—NEW SERIES.

BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, MARCH 9, 1893.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday 1893.
B.L. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	11th March.
† ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	18th ,,
				Tuesday 5 p.m.
Ex.M. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	21st March.
				Saturday
B.L. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	25th March.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	1st April.
B.L. ROME	5545	1200	A. B. Daniell	8th ,,
† ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	15th ,,
				Tuesday 5 P.M.
Ex. M. PESHAWUR	3927	750	J. F. Jephson	18th April.
				Saturday.
B.L. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	22nd April.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	29th ,,
B.L. VICTORIA	6268	1500	A. W. Adamson	6th May.

The Steamers marked Ex. M. are special through Steamers to London calling at Marseilles.

The Steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.

† * This Vessel proceeds to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by this Steamer.

Single and Return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a. m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

PASSAGE-TICKETS are issued to London via Japan and Vancouver in conjunction with the Canadian-Pacific S. S. Co. Circular Passages, including the return journey to India via the Suez Canal or *vice versa*, can also be engaged.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China.
Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo.

	19th April
22nd March	3rd May
5th April	17th ,,

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any Port or Ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, January 11, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,070	750	1st April 1893.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,194	750	1st May 1893.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,070	750	1st June 1893.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 360	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 960	Rs. 576

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other routes.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
GISELA	G. Nicolich	4,253	350	9th April 1893.
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	3,073	500	9th May ,,
MARIA VALERIE	A. Mitis	4,260	350	9th June ,,

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS AVAILABLE for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
MARIA VALERIE	A. Mitis	4,260	350	21st Mar.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, March 1, 1893.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
ASIA	3,560	Capt. Jas. Laird	1st April.
ARMENIA	3,395	W.C. Haynes, Lt., R. N. R.	19th ,,
PERSIA	3,547	R. Hutchison	18th May.
HISPANIA	3,380	S. Abrey	3rd June.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents
Graham's Buildings: Bombay, February 22, 1893.

CITY LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail
CITY OF DUNDEE	E. Halley	3190	About 22nd March

THIS STEAMER, which is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, and has all the latest improvements, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins on Deck amidships. Punkhas and every comfort for First-Class Passengers. Crew entirely European. Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 2nd March, 1893.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 12th March, at 11 a.m., or thereafter on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on the 11th March, at 10 a. m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order.

FOR KARACHI VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 868 tons, on the 13th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Karachi.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 2,996 tons, on the 9th March, at 2 p. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 8th March, 1893. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge for Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS by all routes sold at current rates.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA.
R. B. KING, HYDERABAD.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES AND GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA, 9th March, 6th April, and 4th May.
BOMBAY TO HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, 11th March.

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House: Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Feb. 15, 1893

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

RIDING,—
SPORTING,—
—AND RACING
BREECHES.— "OUR SPECIALITE."

ALL MATERIALS.
FROM RS. 19-4,
FOR STYLE, FIT, AND FINISH.

HOAR & CO., BOMBAY.

MRS. MARIE C. BOND,

DIPLOMAED MIDWIFE,
255, ARTHUR ROAD,
(Near the Railway Station)
CHINCHPOOGLY, BOMBAY.

SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT in Gynæcological cases, Uteri diseases, Obstetrics, and all Diseases peculiar to Females.

Has had 19 years' practical experience in most intricate and difficult cases, all of which have been successfully treated.

Having in that branch of my professional duties, to which I have more especially devoted my attention, treated some hundreds of cases with the utmost success both in Obstetrics and Gynæcology in every feature of disease, I am in a position to confidently offer the public my services with a certainty of success in each ailment.

I am aware that I am indebted to numerous patients for their friendly wishes and recommendations to such I take this opportunity of tendering my thanks again, assuring them of my continued devotion to the interests of those who may favor me with their confidence.

☞ Strict privacy observed in all cases, and contracts for cure entered into.

AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT
(By Kind Permission.)

I have much pleasure in giving Mrs. Bond a certificate and can confidently recommend her to any Lady requiring at thoroughly practical and experienced Nurse. She has been with me in conjunction with Dr. . . . . through a very critical illness and thanks to her care and constant attendance I have got safely over it. Indeed, she has been more like a mother to me than a Nurse, and I shall never forget her wherever I may be. The Doctor's opinion coincided exactly with hers in regard to my illness, and I consider her thoroughly qualified to conduct any case without the aid of a medical man, and trust that the Ladies of Bombay will prove her worth as I have done.

SARAH EDMUNDS.
Adelphi Family Hotel, Byculla, Bombay, 15th Sept., 1892.

TO MOFUSSIL AND UP-COUNTRY PATIENTS.

Those who prefer writing, or who are compelled by distance to adopt that course, will do well to furnish simple style every particular as to their complaint.

Mofussil and Up-country Patients can have consultation and advice gratis by letter. A FEE OF RE 1 ONLY is made to maintain establishment towards this end.

Postal Address—MRS. MARIE C. BOND,
Chinchpoogly,
BOMBAY.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the departure of English Mail. 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year including postage.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

CRICKET.

BALLS, CRICKET—	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Treacher and Co.'s Double Seam, each	4 0	4 8
Do. Treble Seam each	5 0	5 10
Do. Four Seam, registered each	5 12	6 8
Eclipse composition each	1 12	2 0
Duke's Double Seam, first quality each	4 0	4 8
Do. Treble do. do. each	5 12	6 8
Boys' each from	1 4	1 2
to	2 0	2 4
BATS, All Cane, A quality each	10 8	11 12
Do. do. B ,, each	8 8	9 8
Do. do. C ,, each	6 8	7 4
BATS, Boys' each from	1 8	1 11
to	2 12	3 2
Do. Patent Exceller each	15 0	17 6
Do. Cobbett's All Cane each	11 12	13 0
Do. Frowd's Driver each	17 0	19 0
TREACHER'S Boys' Cricket Set, and Bats, with Rules, in a Stout Box	10 8	11 12

GOLF.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Balls, Eclipse V. A. I., 26, 27, 27½ and 28		9 8	10 12
Brassy Spoons	each	5 0	5 10
Cleeks			
Softing or Pitching irons			
Niblicks iron			
Do. Brass			
Play Club or drivers	each	4 8	5 0
Putters			
Spoons, long, short, middle			
Drivers and long Spoons with Carnacs Improvement		6 0	7 0

TENNIS,
BADMINTON,
RACQUETS.
&c., &c., &c.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CHOICE INDIAN CIGARS.

		Rs. a.
O K NOBLES—Of fine flavour, and mild	In Boxes of 100, Per Box	1 12
O K DAWSONS—With straw, much liked	,, ,, ,,	1 12
O K MANILLAS—Choice, mild Cheroots, with straw	,, ,, ,,	1 8
O K HAVANNAHS—Well made, a Superior Smoke	,, ,, ,,	2 0
O K THOMPSONS—With straw, a Long Smoke	,, ,, ,,	1 12

JAVA GEMS.

		Rs. a.
O K JAVA GEMS, Cigar Shape, No. 1,	In Boxes of 100, Per Box	3 8
O K JAVA GEMS ,, No. 2,	,, ,, ,,	3 4
O K JAVA GEMS ,, No. 3,	,, ,, ,,	3 0

BOMBAY:—
Oriental Bank Buildings, Byculla Bridge, and at Cumballa Hill.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,

POONA:—
"Temple House," Camp, and Boodhwar Peth, City.

CHEMISTS, WINE, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS AND AGENTS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

I have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENT in India for

MELACHRINO'S

CELEBRATED EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES,

And I am now importing their FINEST BRANDS by EVERY Mail at the following rates:—

Per Tin Box of 100 Cigarettes.

NON PLUS ULTRA.

	Rs. a.
No. 2 Medium Extra Fine	5 0
,, 1 Large ,, ,,	5 12

FIRST QUALITY.

	Rs. a.
No. 7 Small, for Ladies	3 8
,, 5 Medium	4 0
,, 4 Large	4 12
,, 6 Largest	5 8

D. MACROPOLO,

SOLE AGENT,
BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

JEWELLERY.

GRAND AUCTION SALE
OF
INDIAN JEWELLERY,
SET WITH
DIAMONDS, RUBIES, EMERALDS, PEARLS, SAPHIRES, CATS-EYES, &C.,
TO-DAY, THURSDAY, 9TH MARCH,
AT 2 P.M.

A GRAND OPPORTUNITY FOR CONNOISSEURS.

ON VIEW.
MONDAY 6TH, TUESDAY 7TH, WEDNESDAY 8TH MARCH.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY.

☞ TO SMOKERS.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.'S

HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES AND TURKISH TOBACCO.

PURVEYORS IN CAIRO TO THE KHEDIVIAL FAMILY.

"ALWAYS FRESH AND RELIABLE."

CIGARETTES—
KHEDIVIAL, 50 in a tin box, cash Rs. 6-8-0 per 100.
EXTRA FINE, Grand Format, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 5 per 100.
RAMSES, 25 in a paper box, and 500 in a tin box, cash Rs. 4 per 100.
FLEUR D'ORIENT, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 3-8 per 100

"NON PLUS ULTRA," 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 3-0 per 100.
BEST EGYPTIAN, 100 in a paper box and 6 boxes in a tin box, cash Rs. 2-8 per 100.
TOBACCO,—YENEDJE in ¼ lb. tins, cash Rs. 6-0 per lb.
TURKISH, in ¼lb. tins, cash Rs. 4-8 per lb.
CIGARS,—Havanna, Manilla, India, and Burmah

ENGLISH CUT TOBACCO OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.
SMOKERS' REQUISITES OF ALL KINDS.

N.B.—As a warning against hideous imitations made by some other firm of the Co.'s renowned and well-known Cigarettes, with similar names and labels, the Public at large is requested to look for a fac-simile of their signature on a loose label immediately above Cigarettes inside the box, and in some cases above the box. None are genuine not bearing the same.

PRICE LISTS FOR SHIPPERS AND MERCHANTS ON APPLICATION TO

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,

20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

CLOCKS! CLOCKS!! CLOCKS!!!

NEW AND LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF CLOCKS OF NEWEST DESIGNS SUITABLE TO ALL PURPOSES.

CLOCKS FOR TURRETS.
CLOCKS FOR TOWERS.
CLOCKS FOR THE DURBAR.
CLOCKS FOR THE HALL.
CLOCKS FOR OFFICERS' MESS.
CLOCKS FOR THE GUARD ROOM.
CLOCKS FOR CHURCHES.
CLOCKS FOR SCHOOLS.
CLOCKS FOR INSTITUTES.
CLOCKS FOR MILLS.
CLOCKS FOR OFFICES.
CLOCKS FOR THE DINING-ROOM
CLOCKS FOR THE STABLE.
BRACKET CLOCKS.
CARRIAGE OR PALKY CLOCKS.
ARMY AND NAVY CLOCKS.
REGULATOR CLOCKS.
GRANDFATHER CLOCKS.
CLOCKS that never require winding, etc., etc.

The last-named one is a New and Novel Invention, which never requires winding, or more accurately told, winds itself every hour. This would be a perpetual mobile if the works did not require cleaning every fourth or fifth year. Our Stock of Clocks is at present without rival, while the Prices have been Greatly Reduced.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,

CLOCK AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA,

URGENTLY NEEDED.
BY THE SISTERS OF THE CHURCH.
CHURCH EXTENSION ASSOCIATION,
VEPERY SQUARE, MADRAS.

CAST OFF CLOTHING and GIFTS of every description. Expenses of transit will be defrayed by the Society if desired. Also Donations towards the Establishment of a Permanent Home.

THACKER, SPINK AND CO., CALCUTTA.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

	Rs. a.
HISTORY OF INDIA for Beginners, by ABDUL KHARIM, B A., Assistant Inspector of Schools, 12mo, sewed	0 12
TRAINING AND HORSE MANAGEMENT IN INDIA. With Hindustani Vocabulary and C. T. C. Weights for age and class. By M. HORACE HAYES, F.R.C.V.S. Fifth Edition. Revised, Post 8vo, cloth.	6 0
THE CLERK'S MANUAL, or Complete Guide to Government Office Routine. By CHARLES R HARDLESS. A New Edition. Revised. 12mo, boards.	2 0
A DISTRICT OFFICE IN NORTHERN INDIA. With some Suggestions on Administration. By C. W. WHISH, C. S. Demy 8vo, cloth.	4 0
LARGE GAME SHOOTING IN THIBET, the Himalayas, Northern and Central India. By Brigr-General A. A. A. KINLOCH. Profusely Illustrated. Third Edition. Revised and Enlarged. Quarto, cloth.	25 0
THE SONG OF SHORUNJUNG and other Poems. Crown 8vo, cloth	2 8
A GUIDE TO HINDUSTANI; Talim-i-Zaban-i-Urdu, specially designed for the use of students and men serving in India. By Surgeon-Major T. S. RANKING, Offg. Secretary to the Board of Examiners, Fort William. Second Edition. 8vo, cloth.	6 0
INDIGO MANUFACTURE; a Practical and Theoretical Guide to the Production of the Dye, with numerous illustrative Experiments. By J. BRIDGES LEE. Crown 8vo, cloth.	4 0
THE HORSEWOMAN; a Practical Guide to Side-Saddle Riding. By ALICE M. HAYES. Edited by M. HORACE HAYES, F. R. C. V. S. With 48 illustrations by J. H. Oswald-Brown and four photographs. Imperial 16 mo, cloth.	7 8
ELSIE ELLERTON; A Novelette of Anglo-Indian Life By MAY EDWOOD, Author of "Stray Straws," &c. Crown 8vo. cloth Rs. 2-12 Sewed.	1 8
RICARDO'S EXCHANGE REMEDY: A proposal to regulate the Rupee Currency by making it expand and contract automatically at fixed Sterling rates, with the Aid of the Silver Clause of-English Bank Act. By A. M. L., Fellow of the Bankers' Institute, 8vo, sewed	0 8
RHYMING LEGENDS OF INDIA by H. K. GRACEY, C. S. Crown 8vo. cloth gilt	3 8
A SUPPLEMENT TO THE FERNS OF BRITISH INDIA, Ceylon, and the Malay Peninsular, containing Ferns which have been discovered since the publication of Beddome's "Handbook to the Ferns of British India." Crown 8[illegible] sewed	3 0
INCE'S K[illegible]IR HANDBOOK: a Guide for Visitors. [illegible]itten and much Enlarged. With an [illegible] of the New Jhelum Valley Road, toge[illegible] with a Brief Note of Five other Route[illegible]ading into the Valley. By Surgeon-Lieut-Col. JOSHUA DUKE. With 4 Maps. Cloth	6 8
AIDS TO PRACTICAL HYGIENE. By J. C. BATTERSBY, B.A., M.B., B.CH. UNIV., DUBLIN. Fcap. 8vo, cloth	2 0
COW-KEEPING IN INDIA. A Simple and Practical Work on the Care and Treatment of Cows in India, their various Breeds, and the means of rendering them profitable. By ISA TWEED. Illustrated. Cr. 8vo, cloth gilt	4 8
THE INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE. A Guide for intended Candidates for Commissions and for the Junior Officers of the Service. By WILLIAM WILFRED WEBB, M.B., Surgeon, Bengal Army, late Agency Surgeon at the Court of Bikanir, Superintendent of Dispensaries, Jails, and Vaccination in the Bikanir State, and for some time Guardian to H. H. the Maharajah. Cr. 8vo	4 0
RUSSIAN CONVERSATION GRAMMAR. With exercises, Colloquial Phrases, and Extensive Vocabulary. By ALEXANDER KINLOCH, late Interpreter to H. B. M. Consulate, St. Petersburgh, and British Counsel in Russian Law Courts. In cr 8vo, cloth, round corners.	6 8
VETERINARY NOTES FOR HORSE-OWNERS. A Manual of Horse Medicine and Surgery, written in simple language. By Capt. M. H. HAYES, F.R.C.V.S. Illustrated. Crown 8vo. Fourth Edition. Revised, Enlarged, and newly Illustrated	9 0
RIDING: ON THE FLAT AND ACROSS COUNRY. A Guide to Practical Horsemanship. By Capt. M. H. HAYES, F.R.C.V.S. 80 Illustrations by OSWALD BROWN, STURGESS, and STANLEY BERKELEY. Third Edition. REVISED and Enlarged, Imperial 16 mo	7 8

THACKER, SPINK & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

NOTES:
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S
"B." BRAND
CHAMPAGNE,
in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.

LYON & CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

SPECIAL OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES.
From PATTISON ELDER & Co., Leith.
THE "GORDON" BRAND.

One Star		Rs. 32 per doz.
Two ,,	Liqueur	,, 34 ,,
Three ,,	do.	,, 36 ,,
Five ,,	do.	,, 40 ,,
Five ,,	Special do.	,, 42 ,,

OLD "GLENFARCLAS-GLENLIVET."

One Star	Rs. 28 per doz.
Three ,,	,, 30 ,,

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Large Buyers.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., Sole Agents,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CROFT, MODY & CO.

FRESH CONSIGNMENTS TO HAND.

GONZALES BYASS & Co.'s
GENUINE RICH SHERRY.
er Dozen Quarts ....Rs. 36

GUICHARD-POTHERET & FILS'
GENUINE BURGUNDY, BEAUNE.
Per Dozen Quarts ....Rs. 30
Per Dozen Pints ....Rs. 16

BARKHAUSEN & CIE.'S
GENUINE CLARET, ST. ESTEPHE.
Per Dozen Quarts ....Rs. 22
Per Dozen Pints ....Rs. 12

Special Reduced Rates given to Clubs, Messes, and other Large Buyers.

APPLY TO
CROFT, MODY & Co.,
BANK STREET (opposite the Bombay Bank),
OR
MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,
RETAIL AGENTS,
3, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE.

NOTICE.

VALUABLE PLOTS of LAND FOR SALE, on Warden Road, facing the Sea, at some distance from the Mahaluxmee Battery. Apply to

S. & M. N. CHANDABHOY, M.S.A.,
Architects, &c.
Victoria Buildings, Fort.

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.'s BAZAR.

FOR SALE.

One new Canoe-shaped Patent Hood Landau, by Watson of Lowestoft, light, for one or pair of Arabs.

One new elegant Canoe-shaped Landau, by Windover, with Patent Hood.

One new single-seated light office Brougham by Windover.

One light and elegant varnish colour new Dog-cart, suitable for an Arab or Waler.

One stylish and light new Mail-Phaeton with removeable Hood and folding steps, by Fulker, of Salisbury

One handsome light Stanhope, with Patent brake, by Windover.

One Cee and Underspring second hand Victoria, by Holland and Holland, in very good order.

For prices and other particulars apply to

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hard ware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.

SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.
A fresh consignment, ex-Paul Revere,
Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

હેપતુલા [illegible]આદમની કું૦
i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

WATCH AND CHRONOMETER REPAIRS.

OUR REPAIR DEPARTMENT is in the hands of Specially Trained and Experienced European Watchmakers, a fact which has gained for the Company a world-wide reputation. Our Prices are uniform and the Lowest compatible with best workmanship. We defy competition.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
JEWELLERS AND WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EVE'S BOWER

OPEN EVERY EVENING.

A MOST FASCINATING ENTERTAINMENT.

Special Sessions arranged for Families or Purdah Parties.

Admission—EIGHT ANNAS.

COTTON PRESS.

WANTED, a PRESS, for half Pressing Cotton, to be worked by manual labor. Must be complete and in good order. Weight and measurement of Bales to be stated. Address—

ROBERTSON BROTHERS AND Co.,
Gadag.

THE MAZAGON SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of Rupees 6 per share for the Half-year ended 31st December 1892, WILL BE PAID at the Office of the Company, 6, Hornby Road, on and after THURSDAY, the 16th instant, between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., to SHAREHOLDERS on the Register on the 6th instant, on production of their Certificates.

By Order of the Board,
D. M. PETIT, SONS & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, March 6, 1893.

FOR SALE.

THE PROPERTY OF LIEUT.-COL. BISSET, R.E. GOING HOME.

	Rs.
BIG BEN & JOE. Pair of Bay Walers, 7 years' old, nearly 16 hands, regularly driven together for 2 years, with set of London-made Harness in fair order	2,000
LADY MARY. Ch. cb. Mare, 14.3, aged about 8 years, good in saddle and Harness, a free fencer	450
SMALL BAROUCHE by Simpson & Co., in fair order	550
CIRCULAR FRONT BROUGHAM, by Simpson and Co., in good order	700
MAIL PHAETON, suitable for Arabs, in good order, except lining, by Dykes and Co., Calcutta	450
ENGLISH BUILT DOG-CART, varnished wood, in good order	350

Apply to
Lieut.-Col. BISSET, R.E.,
Bombay.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

SCRAP IRON AND STEEL FOR SALE.

THE Acting Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m., (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, 22nd March, 1893, Tenders for the PURCHASE of any number out of 12 different descriptions of SCRAP IRON and STEEL, aggregating about 171 tons, now lying in the Loco. Depot, Jabalpur, where the same may be viewed on application to the Assistant Locomotive Superintendent.

Offers must be made upon the Company's Form (to be obtained from the undersigned) and be sent in, accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 5 per ton up to a maximum of Rs. 250 as security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the deposit without the necessity of the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.

Full payment must be made promptly on notification of acceptance of Tender, and all lots must be removed within one month from date of notification.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

W. H. HUSSEY,
Acting Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office: Parel, 8th March, 1893.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.

FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to 12, 6, or 3 months notice, at rates to be learnt on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.

REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over, Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short period, granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.

GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.

REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged on best terms possible. Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND.,	„	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	„	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL............	„	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	„	2,250,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld., CAPITAL ...	M	4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital............	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund............	$ 33,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.........	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson and Co.
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)

THOMAS JACKSON
EWEN CAMERON } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

J. C. NICHOLSON,
Acting Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.

RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.

PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

No. 7, MARINE STREET.

GRAND AUCTION SALE
of
VALUABLE INDIAN-MADE JEWELLERY.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account of the concerned.

A large quantity of valuable jewellery, made in Delhi and other places in India, consisting of armlets, bracelets, bangles, necklaces, rings, brooches, scarf pins and watches, set with diamonds, rubies, emeralds, pearls, sapphires, cats-eyes, turquoises, corals, &c., the whole of which will be sold in small lots to suit purchasers.

Detailed catalogues are published and the jewellery is on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, March 9, 1893.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

WALERS! WALERS!! WALERS!!!
GRAND OUTRIGHT AUCTION SALE OF AUSTRALIAN HORSES.

A rare opportunity to secure first-class horses at a cheap rate.

The sale of the remaining horses on account and risk of H. H. Maharaja Holkar of Indore will be resumed TO-DAY at 3 p.m., at the Government Remount Stables, Churni Road.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, March 9, 1893.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL............	£1,125,000

HEAD OFFICE:
65, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, MALACCA, BATAVIA, HONGKONG, & SHANGHAI.

THE BANK receives CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSITS on TERMS which may be learned on Application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. G. FIDLER,
Manager.

THE IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1889.)

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP............	£1,000,000
(With power to increase to	£4,000,000)
RESERVE FUNDS	£100,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—

WM. KESWICK, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.)
H. COKE, Esq., (Messrs. David Sassoon & Co.)
GEOFFREY GLYN, Esq., (Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.)
SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN, K.C.S.I.
LIEUT.-GENL. THOMAS E. GORDON, C.B., C.S.I.
A. P. H. HOTZ, Esq., (Messrs. J. C. P. Hotz & Son.)
DAVID McLEAN, Esq.
BARON GEORGE DE REUTER.
EDWARD SASSOON, Esq., (Messrs. David Sassoon & Co.)
H. D. STEWART, Esq., (Messrs. Stewart, Thomson & Co.)

London Office............14, AUSTIN FRIARS, E.C.
Chief Office in Persia.....TEHERAN.
Branches at ....BUSHIRE, ISFAHAN, MESHED SHIRAZ, AND TABRIZ.
Agencies at............BAGDAD, BOMBAY, BUSREH' AND CALCUTTA.
London Bankers ....MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received at 4½ per cent. per annum for twelve months. Terms for longer periods can be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.

Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Dec. 1892.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED AT MADRAS A.D. 1885.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.

CAPITAL CALLED UP............	Rs. 6,30,000
CAPITAL IN RESERVE	Rs. 3,70,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES......	Rs. 5,96,500

BRANCHES:
BOMBAY AND RAWAL-PINDEE.

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months 5 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—6 % p.a. compounded half yearly.
STERLING DEPOSITS—4 % p.a. on monies awaiting remittal.
CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle and CHEQUES on BOMBAY, CALCUTTA or MADRAS received at par.
RECEIPTS issued when desired to EITHER or SURVIVOR
FLOATING ACCOUNTS—2 % p.a. on balances over Rs. 250.
PROMISSORY NOTES and BILLS discounted and
CASH CREDITS & LOANS granted upon IMMOVEABLE, MOVEABLE, and PERSONAL PROPERTY possessing a Market value.
DRAFTS issued and WIRE TRANSFERS effected.
GOVERNMENT PAPER—SHARES, bought and sold.
PAY—PENSIONS-INTERESTS-DIVIDENDS collected.
FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.
SECURITIES received for SAFE-KEEPING, liability accepted.
BANKING and MONEY AGENCY of every description conducted.

Full information and Rules furnished on application.

(By order of the Board)

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 2nd January, 1893.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED... ...	£2,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	£250,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL	£1,750,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—

WM. KESWICK, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.)
ADOLF VON ANDRE, Esq., (Messrs. Andre Mende & Co.)
EGBERT IVESON, Esq., (Messrs. Iveson & Co.)
DAVID McLEAN, Esq.
F. D. SASSOON, Esq., (late Messrs. David Sassoon, Sons, & Co.)
H. D. STEWART, Esq., (Messrs. Stewart, Thomson & Co.)

Head Office............3, PRINCE'S STREET, E.C.

London Bankers....{THE CAPITAL & COUNTIES BANK, LD.
THE BRITISH LINEN COMPANY BANK.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received on the following terms:—
3 per Cent. per Annum for 3 Months.
3½ „ „ „ 4 „
4 „ „ „ 6 „
4½ „ „ „ 8 or 9 Months.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened on terms which may be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.

Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, December 1892.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND	£ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY AND MANDALAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

NOTICES.

THE KARACHI CLOTH MARKET COMPANY, LIMITED.

To be Registered under the Indian Companies' Act of 1882.

CAPITAL, Rs. 1,25,000.

Divided into 1250 Shares of Rs. 100 each.

Of the above Rs. 1,25,000 the sum of Rs. 25,000 has already been subscribed by the Directors, and (their friends and will be alloted in full.)

The balance of the Rs. 1,25,000 Share Capital, viz., 1,00,000, is now offered for Subscription at The National Bank of India, Limited, Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Karachi.

PAYABLE AS FOLLOWS:—
Rs. 20 on Application.
Rs. 20 on Allotment.

Further calls not to exceed Rs. 20; each call to be made at intervals of not less than three months.

DIRECTORS:—

H. J. RUSTOMJEE, Esquire; Messrs. H. J. Rustomjee and Co.
W. PARFITT, Esquire; Messrs. A. McHinch & Co.
N. N. POCHAJI, Esquire; Director, Karachi Steam Lighterage Coy., Ld.
JOOHARMAL PARAKH, Esquire; Messrs. Savairam Tunsookhdas.
SHIVANDAS NAUMAL PANJUMAL, Esq., Broker, Bank of Bombay, Karachi.

BANKERS:—
THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SOLICITOR:—
E. LEGGETT, Esq.

SECRETARIES AND AGENTS:—
MESSRS. JAMES CURRIE & Co.

PROSPECTUS.

THIS COMPANY, is formed to purchase the following Lands, Messuages and Premises situate in the Bunder quarter of the City of Karachi:—

A.—Plot No. 2 in the Map, marked Sheet C., No. 4, containing 3,559 square yards or thereabouts, held on a lease for 99 years, commencing from the 3rd January 1863, at an annual rental of Rs. 40-6-0 only.

B.—Plot No. 56 in the Map, marked Sheet C., No. 4, containing 246 square yards or thereabouts, held on a freehold Sanad.

At a cost of Rs. 10 per square yard, all the buildings thereon to be paid for at the price fixed by valuators, to be appointed by the present owner and the Company.

And to erect thereon premises suitable for the purposes of a Cloth Market with quarters for the accommodation of those engaged in the cloth trade in the market.

The trade is conducted at present in small shops, in cramped lanes, in the native City, where Dealers experience great inconvenience owing to the absence of suitable accommodation.

The want of a Cloth Market has long been experienced in Karachi, and but for the difficulty of obtaining a convenient site the erection of one would not have been so long postponed.

This difficulty has now been overcome, and located as the proposed Market will be in what is practically the centre of the business quarter of the City of Karachi and in the immediate proximity of the Import Yard, the Goods Railway Station, Bank of Bombay, the Custom House and the Native City, it cannot fail to be popular.

That the Cloth trade of Karachi is developing and warrants the construction of a commodious Market is shown by the following statistics taken from the Chamber of Commerce Annual Reports for the past ten years:—

Expressed in Rupees.	Foreign Trade.	Coasting Trade. European Manufacture.	Coasting Trade. Indian Manufacture.	Total Rupees.
1882............	21,71,601	87,89,482	14,33,663	1,23,94,746
1883............	20,61,497	92,42,679	12,47,397	1,25,51,173
1884............	29,99,976	1,06,33,542	14,43,643	1,50,77,161
1885............	51,30,649	1,02,02,488	16,18,755	1,69,51,892
1886............	70,78,865	1,04,89,458	17,39,377	1,93,07,700
1887............	1,26,24,358	1,04,72,469	16,24,581	2,47,21,408
1888............	1,60,41,921	84,77,201	17,15,799	2,62,34,921
1889............	1,72,02,938	88,85,347	21,62,620	2,82,50,905
1890............	1,67,95,509	85,12,534	24,05,548	2,77,13,591
1891............	1,55,46,820	99,26,408	28,18,401	2,82,91,629

The proposed Market will contain 101 shops; the average dimensions of which may be taken at—

Ground Flour.	Upper Flour.
10'—3" + 18'	10'—3" + 9'

The average size of the shops now occupied by the trade is 10ft. + 12ft.

It is also proposed to erect in the Market hydraulic presses for the convenience of the cloth dealers.

A limited number of quarters will be constructed to be rented to men engaged in the trade in the Market.

The office accommodation onthe upper storey of the premises now standing on plot No. 2 will not be disturbed.

The plans and estimates of the proposed buildings have been scrutinized by James Strachan, Esquire, M.I.C.E., Engineer to the Karachi Municipality, and the cost has been estimated at Rs. 61,104.

The capital of the Company will be absorbed approximately thus:—

Land 3,805, square yards at Rs. 10 per square yard............	=	Rs. 38,050
Buildings (to be taken over at a valuation)	=	„ 20,000
New Buildings............	=	„ 61,104
Expenses and Contingencies	=	„ 1,250
Reserve	=	„ 4,596
		Rs. 1,25,000

The present average rental paid by dealers for their very indifferent accommodation is Rs. 20 per month, and it is considered safe to estimate that the average rental for the Market shops will be Rs. 15 per month, and that the quarters will be at once occupied at Rs. 3 per month.

A mercantile firm in Karachi has agreed to lease the office premises above mentioned on the upper storey of the buildings on plot No. 2 at Rs. 40 per month for a term of 10 years.

Assuming that only half the number of shops in the Market are at first occupied the result on these figures and allowing for ground rent, taxes, repairs, watching, lighting, insurance, administration and contingencies, is estimated at about 6 per rent. When, however, the shops are all occupied the return will probably be over 12 per cent.

The following contracts are to be entered into:—

A deed of sale from the present owner of the lands, &c., above described, to the Company.

A lease from the Company to the Lessee of the office premises on plot No. 2.

Copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association and the above mentioned contracts, together with the plans and estimates for the new buildings, may be seen and further information obtained at the offices of the Bankers and Solicitor to the Company.

Applications for Shares should be made on the accompanying forms, and should be forwarded to the Company's Bankers, accompanied by a remittance for the amount of the deposit, and if paid by cheque, then payable to the order of the National Bank of India, Limited.

Subscription Lists will open on MONDAY, the 6th instant, and close on or before SATURDAY, the 18th instant.

Should no allotment be made, the amount deposited will be returned in full; in case of a partial allotment, the surplus of the deposit will be appropriated for or towards the payment due on allotment, any remainder being refunded to the applicant.

In case the deposit being insufficient to cover the amount due on application and allotment the balance required must be paid forthwith.

Karachi, 1st March, 1893.

PILSENER BEER.

KAISER BREWERY.

BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).

THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.

First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen Quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen Pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co." are on the Labels without which none are from this Celebrated Brewery.

OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY.

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

TO BE HAD ALSO AT Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
And DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGAR, ABDUL REHMAN STREET.

Up-Country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and Discount to the Trade.

"BAHADUR" CIGARS!!!

THE best that Money can buy, or Skill produce. Shipped to all climates from Pole to Pole. Made in seven different Shapes and Sizes, so as to meet all Tastes and Requirements.

TRY, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS BUY

"BAHADUR" CIGARS.

SMOKE, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long, in boxes of	50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	„ „	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	„ „	100
BAHADUR „ 2	4	„ „	100
BAHADUR „ 3	3¾	„ „	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS............	4	„ „	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS............	3	„ „	200

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,

McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

☞ *N. B.*—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is, therefore, under our immediate Personal Supervision.

THE

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR MARCH, 1893.

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES OF ALL THE

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA,
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.

PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

This GUIDE, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good Medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, Fort, Bombay.

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION.

PULVERMACHER'S WORLD-FAMED GALVANIC BELTS, for the cure of NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, have received Testimonials from THREE PHYSICIANS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN and the leading Physicians of Nine London Hospitals, including Forty Members of the Royal College of Physicians of London.

The distressing symptoms of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, loss of MUSCULAR POWER, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, PARALYSIS, EPILEPSY, &c., are speedily removed by means of **Pulvermacher's World-famed Galvanic Belts,** which convey the electric current direct to the affected parts, gradually stimulating and strengthening all the nerves and muscles, and speedily arresting all symptoms of premature waste and decay.

Dr. C. HANDFIELD JONES, F.R.C.P., F.R.S., Physician to St. Mary's Hospital, says: "I am satisfied that Mr. PULVERMACHER is an honest and earnest labourer in the field of science, and I think he deserves to meet with every encouragement from the profession and scientific men."

Sir CHARLES LOCOCK, Bart., M.D., Physician to Her Majesty, says: "PULVERMACHER'S BELTS are very effective in Neuralgia and Rheumatic Affections, and I have prescribed them largely in my practice for other similar maladies, paralysis, &c."

For Full Price List and Particulars, see new Pamphlet, "GALVANISM: NATURE'S CHIEF RESTORER OF IMPAIRED VITAL ENERGY." Post free from

PULVERMACHER'S GALVANIC ESTABLISHMENT,
194, REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.
(ESTABLISHED OVER FORTY YEARS).

FIELD'S CITRATE OF MAGNESIA

(EFFERVESCENT),

AËRATED WATER MANUFACTURERS', BREWERS',
AND CONFECTIONERS' CHEMICALS

MAY BE ORDERED THROUGH FIRMS OF ENGLISH MERCHANTS, OR DIRECT FROM

C. W. FIELD,

MANUFACTURING CHEMIST AND ESSENTIAL OIL DISTILLER,
CAMBRIAN MILLS, WOOD STREET, LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.
AGENTS WANTED IN BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &C. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 488, High Holborn, LONDON.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

NOTICES.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

SURGEON LIEUT.-COLONEL T. S. WEIR will DELIVER a LECTURE, at the above Institute on THURSDAY, the 9th instant at 5-30 P. M.

SUBJECT.—"Quetta to the Caucasus, illustrated by Turcoman Costumes."

Members, their Families, and Friends are invited to attend.

H. HERBERT JONES,
Honorary Secretary.

LOST.—On MONDAY, the 6th Instant, somewhere between the Offices of Messrs. Crawford and Co., Auctioneers, and Messrs. William Watson and Co., Bankers, ONE GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTE, No. S-31—61212 for Rs. 500. A Reward of Rs. 50 will be given to the finder on his returning the Note to

H. J. D'SILVA,
Signaller, Government Telegraph Dept.,
Grant Road, Bombay.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY BYCULLA SCHOOLS.

TENDERS for SUPPLY of PROVISIONS, CLOTHING MATERIALS, &c., for the Year 1893-94 WILL BE RECEIVED up to 10th March, 1893, at the Secretary's Office, Boys' School, Byculla, where Forms of Tenders and Specification and other information can be obtained.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£3,000,000.

Absolute Security Funds now exceed ..	£8,486,434
Funds invested in the best and safest Securities amount to............	£7,894,357

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES COVERING RISK on MERCHANDISE BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON and JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS and CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favorable Terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for	1875	£742,553
„	1880	£833,078
„	1885	£966,107
„	1891	£1,607,030

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.

LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the Undersigned without reference to head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL EMPLOY have extra Premium returned. ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at Fixed Periods on Adults and Children on very Favourable Terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ Per Cent.

REDUCTION to EUROPEAN RATES when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

ACCUMULATED LIFE AND ANNUITY FUNDS now amount to	£4,546,577
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS...	£7,894,357

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1881	£4,673,299	1891	£7,894,357
1886	£5,672,041		

Increase of Funds in 10 years £3,221,058

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hummum Street.

THREE IMPORTANT ADVANTAGES OFFERED BY THE UNIVERSAL LIFE OFFICE.

SECURITY.—The Universal has a larger proportion of Funds to the Assurances in force than any other Life Office doing business in India.

LIBERALITY.—It declares larger Cash Bonuses than any other Company. The Bonuses are paid annually, and can be taken in reduction of Premium, or added to the Sum Assured.

ECONOMY.—Policy-holders receive the full value of every Premium paid, the interest on the Society's Investments being sufficient to pay all expenses, including Dividend to Shareholders nearly twice over.

Risks accepted on First-Class Native Lives.
Claims settled immediately on Proof of Death.

Please apply to
Messrs. KING, KING & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries,
BOMBAY.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.

A WELL MANAGED INSTITUTION.

THE PROGRESS made by the "SUN LIFE" during 1892, WAS REMARKABLE, AN ADVANCE all along the line IS REPORTED. THE NEW BUSINESS, INCOME, ASSETS AND SURPLUS ACCUMULATED all show a LARGE INCREASE. THE INVESTMENTS (regulated by the Dominion Insurance Act) are of the HIGHEST CHARACTER, and yield an average interest of over SIX PER CENT. and the PROFITS TO POLICY-HOLDERS cannot fail thus to be HIGHLY SATISFACTORY.

The Prosperity of the "Sun Life" is no doubt largely due to its UNCONDITIONAL POLICIES and IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

BROKERS—EUROPEAN AND NATIVE—in a position to introduce FIRST CLASS BUSINESS LIBERALLY DEALT WITH. Apply to

ALF. H. ELLIS,
Inspector of Agencies,
Esplanade Hotel, Bombay.

COST PRICE LIFE ASSURANCE.

Before deciding in what Company to insure your life send for Prospectus and all particulars of the different systems granted by the Oriental Life Assurance Co.: its "New Plan," Endowment Schemes, etc.

BEAR IN MIND THAT A

Rs. 5,000 Policy
CAN BE SECURED IN THE
ORIENTAL
LIFE OFFICE

At the following rates per month, under the Co.'s "New Plan" System:—

At age 20	next birthday	....	Rs.	7	7	0
At age 25	do.	....	„	8	5	0
At age 30	do.	....	„	9	7	0
At age 35	do.	....	„	10	14	0
At age 40	do.	....	„	12	11	0
At age 45	do.	....	„	15	0	6

INTERMEDIATE AGES AND LARGER OR SMALLER AMOUNTS AT PROPORTIONATE RATES.

FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY.

Liberal Surrender Values (after only one year's payment): No fines for reviving lapsed Policies; and every modern improvement in Life Assurance granted.

Write for Prospectus, Proposal Forms, and any further information, to—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries,
Oriental Life Office, Albert Building, Bombay,
or any Local Agent throughout India.

HAND-BOOK OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press Bombay
The Gujerat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.
PRICE............ Rs. 6.
Packing and Postage extra.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs. 25	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	9 pr. ct.	1,060
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	1,630
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all		990
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	110
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1 6 pr. ct.	£3[illegible]
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	197
Silver Share	...	...	...	...	...
PRESS COMPANIES.				Yearly.	Rs.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,200
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	000'1	1,100	18 pr. ct.	800 205
Apollo	750	00F'3	2,200	90	300
Bellary	167	001'1	1,000	Nil.40	320
Bhownuggur City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250		300
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	120
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200		120
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all	16	220 240
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	320
East India	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd	1,400
English Press and Manfg.	400	250	...	130	130
Fort	515	2,500	2,500	Rs. 35	875
French	300	500	all	100	480
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	50	475
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	50	127½
Khangaum	240	450	450	32½	425
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	63	85
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct	105
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	440
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	Rs. 32½	270
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Rs. 55	590
New Indian	1,000	125	125	Rs. 1.	125
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs25dvd	405
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	480
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	500
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	,00	25	1,375xd
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	500 w d
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	35	210
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	75 ...	235
Volkart	...	1,000	100	Rs. 100	925
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					
Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	00	all	Rs. 20	495
Anglo-Indian	1,345		100	5	88
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	(	all	9 per ct.	300
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	640
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	370
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000		325nom
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	400
Central India	1,000	500	500	40	1,110
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	550
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,025
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr. ct	710
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		12½	645
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,	Rs. 30	470
Doral Mills Co., Ld.	5,698	100	100	50	440
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 20	425
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	730
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	595
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	515
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	680
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25 Rs.	645
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	...	1,175
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	...	390
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs.	1,070
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	510
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	210
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	885
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500xd
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	690
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	720
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	545
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	180
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	650
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	965
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	500	2,400
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	450
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct.	4,757
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	7,530
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	6	147½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,870
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct.	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	pa
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	150
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	475
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	455
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,240
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	630
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,010
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,..
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	0	1,310
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	1yr. rs.60	540
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	170
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	315
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,380	250	250	12½	220
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1000	20	350
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Rs. 15	460
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	50	620
Venishunker Lukhmishunker C. Mill Co Ld.	900	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	350
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	680
adia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	685
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	605
MISCELLANEOUS.				Last Dividend.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 750	200 50	200 150	10 7½	270 190
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	90
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	800	2,500	1,000	75	1,100
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,275
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	67½	1070
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	80 w d
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	865
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	355
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	140
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	70	...	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	16½
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	115
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	div 23½	308
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	190
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	31
Marcks & Co., Ld.	,000	100	100	Rs. 10	94
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct	195
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	6 pr. ct.	84
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	455
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	...	10
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	70
Southwell and Austin, Ld. Ord.	1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	90
Do. Prf.	1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	100
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	60	875
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	68
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25		19½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	26
China Leaf	"	26-1 Nominal.
Pekin. Bar Gold old	"	25-10 "
Do. do. new	"	25-8 "
Australia do.	"	26
Bombay do.	"	26-1
English Sovereigns	"	16-10
Do. Dragons	"	16-9
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	"	108-8
Do. 17½ do.	"	108-11
Carolus Dollars	"	280 Nominal.
Mexican do.	"	229-4
Five-Francs	"	320

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Ballot for Election of Three Post Trustees, Chamber of Commerce, 10 a. m. to 6 p. m.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p. m.
Bunder Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, Dr. Weir's Lecture on "Quetta to the Caucasus," 5-30 p. m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p.m.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—H. M.'s steamers Boadicea and Brisk, from Colombo; Chindwara (s), Calcutta; and Aristomene (sp), Cardiff.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Clan Drummond (s), for Cuddalore; Kapurthala (s), Karachi, &c.; and Mirzapore (s), Cardiff, &c.

Dance at the Yacht Club.—There will be a dance at the Yacht Club, on Monday, the 13th instant.

Arrival.—Surboolan Khan Habib, brother of the Nawab of Rajanpura, arrived in Bombay, on Tuesday morning, and alighted at the Grant Road Station, with fifteen followers. He is at present staying in a bungalow, at Trimbak Purushram Street.

Fall from a Ladder.—Gunput Babaji, whilst taking down a curtain, in Church Gate Street, at Messrs. Hamilton and Co.'s shop, fell off the ladder, on which he was standing, and got his left leg fractured. He is at present a patient in the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

A Missing Wife.—Shaikh EsubShaikh Rujub, residing at Nowroji Hill, reported to the police that on Tuesday night his wife Hyathbee, aged twenty-two years, left his house, at 10 a.m., and had not returned since. The woman is said to be slightly wrong in her head. She had no ornaments on her person.

Rose-Culture.—We have received some very fine roses, grown at Petlad, by Ebrahim Dawood, engine-driver on H. H. the Gaekwar's Railway, which are quite equal to the best varieties so successfully cultivated in Poona. Marshal Niel, the Duchess of Connaught, La France, Cloth of Gold, the cluster pale pink rose, crimson roses, and many others are as fine specimens of their kind as could be seen, the blooms large, even, and numerous.

Music at the Yacht Club.—The Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles will perform the following programme, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, at 6 p.m.:—

Grand March	The Queen of Saba	Gounod.
Overture	Der Freyschutz	Weber.
Waltz	Thine for Ever	Fabain Rose.
Gavotte	Amour	O'Stella.
Selection	Patience	Sullivan.
March	Monte Carlo	H. Kaps.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A Band of Gamblers.—At the Girgaum Police Court before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, Inspector Briscoe charged Shaikh Mahomed Bux and five others with gambling in a common gaming house, at Falkland Road, with cards and money. The first accused was also charged with keeping a common gaming house. They all pleaded guilty to the charge and the Magistrate, convicting them, sentenced the first accused to pay a fine of Rs. 10, and the rest Rs. 2 each.

The Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution.—Mr. Muncherjee Merwanjee Bhownuggree, C.I.E., a former secretary of the above Institution and at present one of its directors and a trustee, has forwarded a sum of Rs. 500 to meet the cost of a silver medal, to be presented annually in the name of his sister Bai Avabai to the pupil of the Institution passing the Matriculation Examination with the highest number of marks. He has also forwarded silver medals, two of which will be presented at the distribution of prizes, to be held at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, to-morrow. Mr. M. M. Bhownuggree has also promised to forward from England the necessary die for future medals.

MEETINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES.

THE JUBILEE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

The seventh ordinary general meeting of shareholders of this company was held yesterday afternoon at their office, Church Gate Street, Mr. Jehangir Cowasjee Jehangir Readymoney, chairman, presiding. The directors submitted an audited statement of accounts for the year ended 31st December last. The earnings for the year amounted to Rs. 45,000, which when added to the sum of Rs. 19,800, the balance brought forward from the last year's account, came to Rs. 64,800. The report further states:—"Out of this Rs. 8,924-9-2 have been written off, being the loss incurred this year on shipments of yarn consigned to China in 1891. This loss was owing to the sudden collapse in the yarn market of China at the time the goods reached there. From the balance of Rs. 55,936-0-1 your directors have carried Rs. 15,298 to the machinery depreciation fund account, thus leaving Rs. 40,638-0-1 to the credit of the profit and loss account which your directors now recommend to dispose of as follows:—To the machinery depreciation fund account, Rs. 15,000-0-0; to preliminary charges, Rs. 3,050-3-10; to dividend of Rs. 20 per share on 843 shares, Rs. 16,860-0-0; to balance to be carried forward, Rs. 5,727-12-3;—total 40,638-0-1. The mill buildings and machinery together with the stock of cotton, yarn, and stores, are insured against fire to the extent of Rs. 13,91,500. Two of your directors, Messrs. J. M. Framjee Patel and Pheroshaw Merwanjee Jeejeebhoy retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election."

The report of the directors together with the audited statements of accounts was approved and adopted. A dividend for the year ended 31st December, 1892, of Rs. 20 per share was declared and made payable on and after Wednesday, the 15th instant. Messrs. J. M. Framjee Patel and Pheroshaw Merwanjee Jeejeebhoy were re-elected directors of the company. Messrs. Nusservanjee Sorabjee Jamsetjee and Nowrojee Ardesir Bomanjee were appointed auditors of the company for the current year on a remuneration of Rs. 200 each. The best thanks of the meeting were tendered to the directors and agents for their attention to the interests of the company. A vote of thanks was tendered to the chairman for his able conduct in the chair, and the proceedings terminated.

THE COORLA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

The twenty-first ordinary general meeting of shareholders of the company was held yesterday at the registered office, Church Gate Street, Mr. J. J. Guzdar, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The following directors' report was submitted:—The directors have the pleasure of placing before the shareholders the result of a full year's working since they joined the board. The net profits for the year under review amount to Rs. 1,37,895-1-2, including the sum of Rs. 11,341-15-1, carried forward from the last account, which the directors trust you will consider very satisfactory. Out of this, the directors have set aside, Rs. 75,000, for depreciation of machinery under the power given to them for that purpose by the articles of association. A portion of this sum has been spent in putting new weft mules in place of old ones and renovating old looms. An order has also been placed with Messrs. Howard and Bullough for a new card room preparatory machinery, which is shortly expected. The balance of Rs. 62,895-1-2, the directors recommend, should be disposed of as follows:—(1), Dividend for the year ended 31st December, 1892, at Rs. 40 per share Rs. 52,000-0-0; (2), payment of a bonus to the staff Rs. 2,000-0-0; (3), carry forward Rs. 8,895-1-2;—total Rs. 62,895-1-2. The directors regret that they have been unable to recommend a larger dividend, as they have had to provide for the renewal of the old and worn-out machinery so as to keep pace with the requirements of the times and to compete successfully with newer mills. Since April last the directors have introduced the system of selling the company's cloth through an agent, and with proper supervision they find the result to be satisfactory, though the balance of piece-goods in hand at the end of the year was rather heavy on account of the dulness prevailing in the Piece-Goods Market. The mill buildings and machinery are insured for Rs. 12,88,500, and the stock at the mill and godowns for Rs. 7,58,500. Messrs. K. M. Heeramaneck and D. C. Shroff, two of the directors, retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election. You will also be asked to appoint auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

The directors' report and audited accounts were approved and adopted. A dividend for the year ending 31st December, 1892, at the rate of Rs. 40 per share was declared payable on and after the 13th instant. Messrs. K. M. Heeramaneck and D. C. Shroff were re-elected directors. Messrs. D. H. Wadia and Naorojee Ardasir Bomanjee were re-elected auditors with a remuneration of Rs. 250 each. The best thanks of the meeting were accorded to the directors and the secretaries, treasurers, and agents of the company for their able management of the company's affairs. The proceedings concluded with the customary compliment to the chairman.

Her Majesty the Queen has been graciously pleased to accept copies of the new waltz, "C'est moi," by Mr. Algernon Rose, which has just been published by Messrs. Chappell & Co., in London and simultaneously in New York, being issued also in a special edition for Australia.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

The following among other matters were heard at a sitting of the court before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley yesterday:—

RE HAJEE SIDICK HAJEE JAN MAHOMED.

Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, on behalf of Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co., applied for a fortnight's postponement of the examination of the insolvent and his witnesses on the ground that his clients had not completed the inspection of the insolvent's books. Messrs. Bhaishunker and Kanga, solicitors for the insolvent, had consented to the postponement. His Lordship granted the application.

RE SOBHAGCHAND DOWLUTCHAND.

Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Turner and Hemming, moved for a rule "nisi," calling upon the insolvent to show cause why the name of his client, Nagindas Mulchand, should not be inserted in the schedule as a creditor, why his schedule should not be amended, and why he should not pay back to the Official Assignee the sum of Rs. 18,200 received by him. The insolvent, in the first instance, removed the name of his client, Nagindas, from the schedule on a false representation to the court, and afterwards applied for the withdrawal of his petition on the ground that he had settled with his creditors. No notice of the removal of the name from the schedule was given to Nagindas, who was a creditor for a very large sum. The Official Assignee, on the faith of the representations made to him, had given back to the insolvent the sum of Rs. 18,200, which he had collected out of the assets for distribution among the creditors. The learned counsel contended that his client's name had been fraudulently removed from the schedule in order to avoid the service of the notice for the withdrawal of the petition. His Lordship granted a rule "nisi" returnable on the 22nd instant.

RE DOSABHOY COWASJEE.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for leave to amend the schedule and to serve notices. A Marwaree creditor opposed the application. The Official Assignee, on being asked by the court, said that the insolvent had nearly completed the making up of his accounts in his office. His Lordship granted the application.

RE TRIKAMDAS VISRAM.

Mr. Dhairyavan, for the insolvent, applied for leave to amend the schedule, which was granted.

RE PEERBHOY RAHIM AND OTHERS.

Mr. Manker, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order for three months, on the ground that the insolvent had settled with nearly all his creditors, many of whom had signed the deed of composition. His Lordship granted the application.

RE COOVERJEE NARSY.

Mr. Manker applied, on behalf of the insolvent, for leave to amend the schedule, which was granted.

HIGH COURT.—March 9.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Parsons.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Cause.

275-92—Roughton and B—Damodhar Tapidas and another vs Thakurdas Jugjiwandas and another—Daphtary and F—Part heard.

For Further Directions on Commissioner's Report.

89-87—Payne G and S—C A Turner vs Rahimbhoy Habibhoy—Roughton and B—Part heard.

Postponed Long Cause.

408—92—Little, S N and B—Hormusjee Dorabjee Gazdar vs Jijeebhoy Rustomjee Billimoria and others—Little S N and B, P R and K and M N S Part heard.

To vary Commissioner's Report.

704-76—Tyabjee and D—Futtehalli Shaik Ahmed and others vs Mithibai and others—Wadia and G and L S N and B.

Postponed Long Causes.

442-91—Chitnis, M and M—Vullubhdas Runchodedas vs Jamnadas Premjee—Pestonjee R and K.

307-92—Chalk, W and S—Jeewan Dewjee vs Khimjee Vulubhdass and others—Ardesir, H and D.

267-92—In person—Chintoba Sadasewjee vs Rackmabai and others.

19-90—Nanu and H—Bai Aimai and another vs Bai Navazbai and others.

575-92—J C Cama—Rehmutboo and another vs Abdul Hoosein Bhaijibhai—In person.

427-90—Tyabjee and D—For pauper—Hissamudin Chinday vs Ameenabeebee and others—T A Bland and M N and S.

653-92—Shamrao B—Megbai and another vs Gowreebai and others—J C Cama.

36-92—T A Bland, Mahomad Ismail alias Baba Miya bin Hajee Miya vs Rabiabai and others—Nanu and H, T A Bland and In person.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Starling.)

Testamentary Suit.

Suit for Consent Decree.

23-92—Mansuklal and D—Yashwant Bhagwat Phataspakur vs Shunker Ramchandra—Chitnis M and M.

For Judgment.

Thakurdas D and C—Daphtary and F, and Chalk W and S—In the matter of the Land Acquisition Act X of 1870 and in the matter of Government and in the matter of Sakharam Moorarjee and others—F A Little, for Government.

To Speak to the Minutes of Decree.

626-92—Roughton and B—Emily A Maidment, vs William A Maidment—Brown and M.

To confirm the Commissioner's Report.

714-89—Janardhan and A—Vinayek Wamon vs Savitribai and others—In person.—Part heard.

Postponed Long Causes.

712-90—Tyabjee and D—Mahomedally Dawoodjee vs Madar Jani Gowli and others—Shamrao P.

139-91—Edgelow and G—Meyachund Kessore vs Phillip A Herford and others—Crawford, B and Co.

226-92—In person—Hajibhoy Dada vs Ebrahim Mahomed Sacha—In person.

93-92—Shamrao P—Kessonjee Mohunjee and another vs Ghella Dewjee and others—Muljee and R.

443-92—Muljee and R—Dwarkadas Lowjee Vussonjee vs Ghella Dewjee—Shamrao P.

461-92—Payne, G and S—Mahomed SyedbinGulam Mohideen Akmoray vs Hawabai and others—Ardesir H and D

700-90—Crawford, B, B and B—The Advocate-General vs Nanabhoy Framjee and others—Little, S N and B.

339-92—Chitnis M and M—Bapujee Vassudewjee vs Juggon Babunathrao and another—Matubhai and J.

DEESA DISTRICT RIFLE CLUB.

MATCHES DURING THE MONTH OF February, 1893.

Match I.—Distance—300 yards. 7 rounds. Open to all comers. Members of the Club.

	Points.	Prize.
Capt Hutton Dawson, Meywar Bhil Corps	27	1st
Lieut Waller	24	2nd

8 Entries.

Match II.—Distance—300 yards. 7 rounds. All comers (Officers excepted).

	Points.	Prize.
Private Moynohan B Co, Leinster Regt	25	1st
Qr-Mr-Sergt. Garrett	23	2nd
Private Haslum, C Co	21	3rd
" Markey, G Co		
" Tookey, G Co		
" McGuinness, C Co		

40 Entries.

Match III.—Distance—300 yards. 7 rounds. For 2nd and 3rd class shots (British Troops).

	Points.	Prize.
Private Scully, G Co, Leinster Regt	22	1st
" Tenton, F Co	21	2nd
" Gale, C Co	19	3rd
" McGuinness, C Co	17	4rd
Sergt Lovett		
Private Jackson, A Co		

26 Entries.

Match V.—Distance—300 yards. 7 rounds. All comers Native Troops, (Native Officers excepted).

	Points.	Prize.
Sepoy Birji, Meywar Bheel Corps	28	1st
Havildar Megha	27	2nd
Naik Bans Gopal Singh	25	3rd
Havildar Nur Mahomed	24	4th
Sepoy Kurwa		
Lance-Naik Padma, 1st Erin F F		
Havildar Abdul Majeed Khan	24	5th
Sepoy Chalesia		
Jodhia		

111 Entries. 22nd Bo. I. (16) Erin F F (73) Meywar B C (22).

Match VI.—Distance—900 yards, 7 rounds. 2nd class shots Native Troops.

Sepoy Tejja, Erin F F	26	1st
" Lakha	26	2nd

42 Entries, 22nd Bo. I. (9) Erin F F (21) Meywar Bheel Corps (12).

Match VII.—Distance—300 yards. 7 rounds. 3rd class shots (Native Corps.)

	Points.	Prize.
Private Mata Din, E Co, 22nd Bo. I	24	1st.
Sepoy Beema, Erin F F	23	2nd

38 Entries. 22nd Bo. I. (13) Erin F F (17) M. B. C. (8).

DEESA DISTRICT REVOLVER CLUB.

28th Monthly Meeting—February, 1893.

Match I.—Open to all Officers of the Club.

6 rounds at 25 yards with right hand
6 " left "
Target Vanishing Target not to exceed 2 feet square.
Bulls' Eye, 4 inches diameter
Inner 8 "
Magpie 12 "
Outer remainder of Target.

To appear for 5 seconds, and disappear for 5 seconds.

	Points.	Prize.
Major Bior, Leinster Regt.	47	1st
Lieut Inglis	40	2nd
Lieut Hughes, Erin F F	33	
Capt Mitchell, 14th Bo I	30	
Capt Hazelgrove	30	
Major Glancy, Leinster Regt	29	
Lieut Alexander, 3rd Q O L Cav	29	
Major Stevenson, A A-G	24	
Capt Candy, 14th Bo I	23	
Major Vernon, 1st	19	
Capt Cole, Erin F F	19	

and 9 others.

Match III.—Conditions—Same as Match I. Open to Native Officers of the Club.

	Points.	Prize.
Subhedar Khan Singh, Erin F F	43	1st
" Shaikh Hashim, 14th Bo I	42	2nd
" Budho Khan, Erin F F	40	
Jamedar Pal Singh, Erin F F	35	
" Gulab Khan, 3rd Q O L Cav	32	
" Shaikh Usman	26	
" Bhagwandin Towari, 14th Bo I	24	
Subhedar Jowahir Singh	22	
Jamedar Petha, Erin F F	15	
" Jussa	9	

DIVINE SERVICE.

AFGHAN MEMORIAL CHURCH, COLABA.

Thursday, March 9.

6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by Rev. J. H. Lord. Hymns 38 and 466.

THE NUSSERWANJEE MANOCKJEE PETIT MEMORIAL FUND.

A meeting of the committee of the fund raised among the Parsees with the object of perpetuating the memory of the late Mr. Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit, was held at Mazagon Castle, on Tuesday afternoon, to consider how the fund should be disposed of. Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy presided, and some thirty other gentlemen were present.

The chairman explained that it was resolved to raise the fund in question at a public meeting of Parsees, held at Albless Bang, on the 20th December, 1891. A good amount had been subscribed by Parsees in Bombay and outstations. Members of the committees had also raised another fund with a similar object, and the honorary secretaries thereof had sent to the Parsee committee a copy of the resolutions passed by their committee, which showed that they wished to work in co-operation with the Parsee committee in raising a suitable memorial to the late Mr. Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit.

Mr. Nusserwanjee Byramjee Secretary, at the request of the chairman, read a report of the committee of the fund, which showed that the members of the committee and the honorary secretaries had spared no pains to make the memorial a success. The subscriptions up to date in Bombay amounted to Rs. 16,959, and those at outstations to Rs. 4,208-7-0. The committee had been called to dispose of the funds so collected. The honorary secretaries of the fund raised by the members of other communities had intimated that their fund was raised on the understanding that a statue of the deceased gentleman should be erected in a public place; that the fund amounted to about Rs. 25,000; but that the committee desired that a contribution should be made to their fund from the Parsee fund in order that the statue may be said to have been raised by all the different communities of the city.

On the motion of Dustoor Jamaspjee Muncherjee, seconded by Mr. Ardesir Dosabhoy Moonshee, the report and accounts submitted by the committee were approved and adopted.

Shums-ul-Ulma Dustoor Peshotun Byramji Sanjana proposed that, out of the fund, a sum of Rs. 3,000 should be disbursed for a bust of the deceased gentleman to be placed in the Jamsetji Nusserwanji Petit Parsee Orphanage, and that the secretaries of the fund be requested to make the necessary arrangements.

The proposition was seconded by Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, and unanimously agreed to.

Mr. Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengalee, C.I.E., proposed that, in consideration of the letters and resolutions received from the secretaries of the other funds, this committee resolves that, after payment of the Rs. 3,000 for the bust above referred to and other incidental charges, the balance of the Parsee fund should be amalgamated with the general fund in order to raise a fitting memorial of the late Mr. Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit on behalf of all the communities of Bombay.

Mr. Jamsetjee Cursetjee Cama seconded the proposition, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. N. R. Ranina proposed that a sub-committee of the undermentioned gentlemen be appointed on behalf of the Parsee committee to amalgamate the two funds, to confer with the general committee, and to decide upon the best form which the memorial should take:—Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Khan Bahadur Muncherjee Cowasjee Murzban, C. I. E., Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, the Hon. Mr. N. N. Wadia, Messrs. Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengalee, C. I. E., Sorabjee Framjee Patel, Jehangir Cowasjee Jehangir, Dhunjeebhoy Merwanjee Jeejeebhoy, Pherozeshah Merwanjee Jeejeebhoy, Muncherjee Merwanjee Jeejeebhoy, Ardasir Sorabjee Dustoor Camdin, Nusserwanjee Byramjee Secretary, Ruttonjee Bomonjee Dubash, Jamsetjee Cursetjee Cama, Darashah Ruttonjee Chichgar, and Bomonjee Byramjee Patel.

Mr. Jeevanjee Jamshedjee Mody seconded the proposition, which was carried unanimously.

It was proposed by Mr. Jehangir Cowasjee Jehangir that the amalgamated fund be invested in the names of the following gentlemen as honorary treasurers of the fund, and that the amount should be disposed of as might appear best to the members of the amalgamated committee of the two funds:—Messrs. Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengalee, C.I.E., Sorabjee Framjee Patel, the Hon. Mr. N. N. Wadia, Messrs. Harkisondas Narotumdas, Damodhardas Tapidas, and Ghellabhai Haridas.

Dustoor Cursetjee Bejonjee seconded the proposition, which was unanimously agreed to.

It was proposed by Dr. Dinshah Bomonjee Master, seconded by Dr. Jehangir Cursetjee, and carried, that the honorary secretaries be authorized to communicate a copy of the resolutions passed by this meeting to Messrs. Harkisondas Narotumdas and Damodhardas Tapidas, the honorary secretaries of the general fund committee.

On the motion of Mr. Jamsetjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee, seconded by Mr. Hormusjee Byramjee Cama, thanks were voted to the honorary secretaries, Messrs. Nusserwanjee Byramjee Secretary, Ruttonjee Bomonjee Dubash, Darashah Ruttonjee Chichgar, and Bomonjee Byramjee Patel, as well as to the honorary treasurers, Mr. Sorabjee Framjee Patel and the Hon. Mr. N. N. Wadia, for their valuable services.

The proceedings concluded with the customary compliment to the chairman.

THE PARBHU SOCIAL CLUB AND ITS LECTURES.

The above club has issued handbills intimating to the members of the Parbhu community that some of the educated members of the said club intend delivering lectures on the social condition, &c., of the Parbhus. The first of such lectures was delivered on Saturday last, and the other lectures remain to be delivered on following consecutive Saturdays. It appears from the said handbills that the lectures are open not only to the members of the club but also to every member of the community that he might benefit himself by such lectures. If the club really wishes, as is contemplated, the suggestion I make in reference thereto would not be out of place, that is, the club should alter the day from Saturday to Sunday for delivering such lectures, which day would be convenient to many, who, like myself, heartily wish to attend such lectures. The time, *viz.*, 5-30 p.m., when lecture is delivered is very inconvenient to persons who are employed in attorneys, and other offices, and who, as a matter of fact, cannot leave their respective offices earlier than the time prescribed for the aforesaid purpose. If, however, the club cannot alter the day, it should at least alter the hour from 5-30 to 8 p.m., on Saturdays. Look at the last lecturer: he could not even attend at the appointed time on account of his professional duties. Thus I maintain that the suggestion is in itself not an unreasonable one and the club will see its way to do the needful in the matter.

A PARBHU.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended February 25, 1893, on 461 miles open.

——	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	98,000	2,01,000	4,000	3,03,000
Or per mile of Railway	212	436	9	657
For previous seven weeks of half-year	6,95,557	12,61,099	28,267	19,84,923
Total for 8 weeks	7,93,557	14,62,099	32,267	22,87,923
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	88,178	1,95,835	7,671	2,91,684
Per mile of Ry do.	191	425	17	633
Total to corresponding date do.	7,75,505	14,98,284	39,675	23,13,461

Increase for the week	Rs.	11,316
Decrease to date	"	25,541

The Committee of the Emigrant's Information Office, whose president is the Secretary of State for the Colonies, continues to issue useful cautions to intending emigrants. The Government of Brazil having entered last autumn into an agreement with a private company for the introduction of settlers, it was thought advisable to renew the warning against emigration from the United Kingdom to that country, and the caution has been issued in Welsh and Gaelic as well as in English. A cautionary notice has also been issued on the subject of the Canadian farm-pupil premium system, under which young men pay premia to Canadian farmers and their agents in Great Britain with a view to obtaining instruction in farming in Canada. The Dominion Government have for some time past given the public to understand that the system is unnecessary. The Committee further observes that it is obviously liable to grave abuse if the agents who are employed happen to be unscrupulous; and it is safe to lay down as a general rule that intending emigrants who want guidance should, in the absence of private friends, apply in the first instance to responsible Government agencies rather than to private agents of whom they have no personal knowledge.

To Cure Skin Diseases.—Sulpholine Lotions, quickly drives away Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches Redness, Eczema, Acne, Disfigurements, Roughness and Scurf, &c., leaving a clear, spotless Skin and beautiful Complexion. Sulpholine is a necessity for the Skin, especially in hot climates. Made in London. Sold everywhere in one Shilling Bottles.

THE BALUCHISTAN OIL-FIELDS.

Some misconception seems to have arisen regarding the action of the Government of India in the matter of the Baluchistan oil-fields. The bare statement that they have stopped all the operations which had for their object the production of petroleum in large quantities, writes the "Pioneer," does not accurately represent the position; while the insinuation that many lakhs of rupees have been wasted to no purpose is distinctly malicious. Taking the latter point first, there can be no doubt that if efforts had not been made to test the capabilities of the oil-bearing strata at Khattan and elsewhere, where petroleum "showed" on the surface rocks, the charge would have been made that the Government were losing an opportunity of developing a new industry. It must be remembered that in 1887 Sir Theodore Hope, then Public Works Member, paid a special visit to the Khattan field, and subsequently made a most favourable report. "There seems, he wrote, "no room for doubt that the supply of oil will be sufficient to work the whole Sind section of the North-Western Railway, say up to Khanpur or Multan, and also to meet any commercial demand that may arise for fuel, gas, lubrication and the like. Since that time a good deal of money has not unnaturally been spent on the operations, experts having been employed for seven or eight years in endeavouring to tap the natural oil-reservoirs which are still believed to exist deep below the rocks. At Khattan a certain quantity of crude petroleum was obtained, and the work was persevered with there in the face of great obstacles, but the cost of extraction proved prohibitory in the long run, the sufficiency of the supply having also become doubtful. Then borings were made in other directions. Between Spintangi and Harnai a bore-hole was driven down on a likely site, but hot sulphurous waters completely stopped the work. At the Chappar Rift the indications of oil seemed favourable, and an experimental boring was sanctioned. It was sunk to 700 feet, but the last 500 were in hard limestone, the thickness of which in Baluchistan is so great that it was useless to continue the sinking. The shallow strata in which it was hoped that oil would be struck, ceased at less than 200 feet from the surface, and were never struck again. Under these circumstances the Government decided to ask Dr. King, Director of the Geological Survey, to report upon the desirability of continuing the borings. The oil-experts had had their day, and the geologist was called in to advise as to further operations. Dr. King gave his opinion that the results of the practical experiments, coupled with the knowledge gained of local geological conditions, barred all hope of striking a useful supply of oil in the districts within convenient distance of the railways. He, therefore, advised that all oil-exploitation in the Agency should be left in abeyance until the rest of the country was more fully developed and surveyed, mere exploration as distinct from exploitation proceeding as the geology of Baluchistan was worked out. In other words, he held that it was not worth while throwing good money after bad, and his view of the position was accepted. The experimental boring at the Chappar Rift was accordingly stopped, and nothing further will be done until the geologists have reported upon areas which seem likely to contain mineral oil. The boring plant used at Khattan and the Chappar Rift will be stored at Baber Kach on the Harnai Railway, where it will be available when the work of exploration is again begun. The result of the oil operations in Baluchistan is certainly disappointing, but with such good "shows" on the surface, the Government cannot justly be blamed for having persevered in their efforts to reach the petroleum springs hidden somewhere away beneath the rocky strata.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 8TH OF MARCH, 1893.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also to the sea level.

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st November to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st November to date.
Delhi	30·148	W N W	2	70·1	56·1	70	..	[illegible]	[illegible]
Agra	30·161	N E	5	80·1	59·6	70	..	1·98	+1·11
Cawnpore	30·127	N N E	3	77·0	60·0	81	..	3·8	..
Allahabad	30·090	S S W	2	82·0	63·4	85	..	3·03	+1·39
Jhansi	30·142	N N E	2	78·4	59·7	78	...	2·07	+0·90
Jacobabad	30·215	N E	6	81·4	59·4	41	...	3·48	+2·87
Karachi	30·131	E N E	14	85·0	61·0	57	...	4·21	+2·77
Jeypore	30·162	N E	3	79·0	58·6	65	..	1·92	+1·07
Ajmere	30·197	N E	7	77·9	58·2	67	...	2·07	+1·27
Deesa	30·073	N N E	...	87·7	61·3	28	...	0·36	−0·06
Ahmedabad	30·035	N E	5	88·2	65·2	39	..	0·21	..
Rajkot	30·058	N E	10	88·9	58·9	35	..	0·50	...
Veraval	30·019	N E	8	78·5	62·3	36	..	0·44	...
Neemuch	30·144	N E	7	78·7	58·8	72	..	2·04	+1·38
Indore	30·079	S E	2	80·5	59·1	68	...	1·45	+0·45
Saugor	30·089	S W	3	69·2	58·7	71	0·83	4·92	+2·44
Jubbulpore	30·103	S E	4	79·9	58·8	81	0·25	4·93	+2·73
Hoshangabad	...	..	..	...	..	..	..	...	...
Khandwa	30·085	Calm	4	83·2	63·7	78	...	2·92	+1·66
Raipur	30·134	E	5	83·3	55·8	96	0·30	3·70	+2·13
Nagpur	30·132	N N E	6	77·9	63·3	88	0·30	6·76	+4·72
Amraoti	30·121	E	7	80·7	61·8	93	0·24	6·01	+3·95
Akola	30·080	E	7	88·0	61·4	91	0·08	3·46	+0·86
Surat	30·022	S E	L	86·0	65·0	65	..	0·10	−0·15
Malegaon	30·088	S E	4	87·4	64·3	81	..	0·32	−1·22
Bombay	30·024	E N E	10	82·5	71·4	79	..	0·81	−0·06
Poona	..	..	..	...	..	..	...	...	..
Sholapur	30·060	E S E	11	90·2	64·1	73	..	1·07	−0·74
Ratnagiri	30·029	S S W	6	83·0	69·9	79	..	0·75	−0·19
Belgaum	30·025	N N E	1	88·3	59·9	42	..	0·30	−1·78
Goa	30·030	E	12	85·1	71·4	81	..	2·44	..
Karwar	30·014	N E	4	84·7	68·9	84	..	1·43	−1·72
Mangalore	30·022	N	4	87·8	75·9	78	..	4·25	+0·56
Calicut	30·016	W	11	83·2	75·6	81	0·07	3·81	−3·86
Cochin	30·000	N E	M	90·8	72·7	78	0·25	9·19	−1·51
Bangalore	30·077	E	4	86·2	60·9	81	..	0·87	−3·88
Secunderabad	30·114	S E	8	81·1	64·5	89	1·19	7·29	+5·17
Masuliptm.	30·078	S S E	9	87·5	76·1	74	...	1·42	−7·17
Bellary	30·074	E	5	89·9	68·5	93	0·03	1·15	−1·43
Cuddapah	30·058	E	...	95·1	72·7	64	..	2·51	−4·49
Madras	30·052	S S E	12	87·2	78·1	74	..	6·95	−17·74
Coimbatore	30·054	N	2	87·8	70·8	88	..	3·04	−2·95
Trichinopoly	30·032	Calm	2	91·5	71·9	82	0·42	2·61	−8·64
Negapatam	30·026	E N E	11	84·9	75·7	70	..	13·62	−19·31
Colombo	30·007	E	5	86·5	72·0	75	0·02	14·86	−10·91

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate. F=Fresh. S=Strong. H=Heavy.

Summary.

Pressure has changed irregularly and by moderate or small amounts in all districts except locally at Jacobabad and Jhansi where a brisk to rapid rise has taken place. Readings are highest in the north and lowest in the extreme south and on and off the West Coast. Gradients are moderately steep to the north of Latitude 20° and to the west of Longitue 76°. Winds are still very variable in direction and the force has been moderate to fresh at Rajkot, Sholapur, Goa, Calicut, Madras and Negapatam. This morning the wind velocity was 20 miles an hour at Karachi, 14 at Rajkot, 12 at Secunderabad and Akola, and 10 at Neemuch and Amraoti. The day and night temperature variations are irregular. The greatest departures are:—Maximum 8° to 15° below the normal at Bellary, Secunderabad, Sholapur, Malegaon, Surat and in Berar, the Central and North-West Provinces, Central India, Rajputana and the Punjab, and minimum 5° to 8° in excess at Madras and Masulipatam and 10° in defect at Raipur. The highest temperature in the shade was 95° at Cuddapah and the lowest 56° at Delhi and Raipur. Humidity changes are unimportant and the skies are more or less clouded in many places. Over an inch of rain has fallen at Secunderabad, nearly an inch at Saugor, and light to moderate showers at Jubulpore, Raipur, Nagpur, Amraoti, Aurangabad, Akola, Calicut, Cochin and Bellary. Pressure is very high to-day over Sind, and fresh to strong winds are probable in Sind, Gujarat and on and off the Sind, Cutch, Kathiawar and the whole of the West Coast. The atmosphere is still damp and cloudy in Berar, Central India, at a few stations in the Central and North-West Provinces and at Calicut, Cochin and Bellary, and local showers are still probable. The isobars indicate that the weather to the west-north-westwards of Sind is slightly unsettled.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, March 8.

Wednesday's observations show irregular barometric changes, the pressure being highest in the Indus Valley, and lowest in Malabar, and above the normal average everywhere. Ordinary westerly and north-westerly winds are reappearing down the Gangetic Plain, but elsewhere the directions, except in the north of the Bay, are general between north-east and south-east. The force is fresh in several southern and western stations. The temperature has risen in northern and fallen in the central parts of the country, and changed irregularly in Southern India. The mean temperature ranges from eighty-four degrees at Minbu, Moulmein, and Cuddapah to fifty-three at Rawalpindi, and below the normal average in all provinces. An abnormal deficiency ranges from one-and-a-half degrees in Burma, Bombay, and Madras to eight degrees in the Punjab. The highest temperature recorded yesterday is 99·5° in Central Burma stations. Showers are fairly general in the Central Provinces and the Peninsula. Further snow has fallen in Murree.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B I S N Co's s s Juba, 134 tons, Captain A L Page Agnew, will sail to-day for Zanzibar, &c, with a general cargo and Mr Mahomad Alli Tajabhoy as cabin and 79 deck.

The B I S N Co's s s Chindwara, 1,487 tons, Captain R Phillips, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (4th February) via coast ports, with a general cargo and 57 deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's s s Chanda, 1,304 tons, Captain A E Stebbing, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Jassim Amain, Mr Hajee Alli Hoosein and three others, Mr Syed Baker, and 65 deck.

The following is the list of passengers per Italian steamer Singapore, Captain O. Canepa, sailing to-day. For Genoa.—General Meane, Col, Mrs, and Miss Howey, Lieut Thorp, Mr and Mrs Alvaro de Fernellos, Col and Mrs Laws, Mr Fascie Cesare, Capt Sifredi Giuseppe, Mr A Meyer, Capt and Mrs Galland, Major and Mrs Paget, Col and Mrs Chamberlain, 1 child and European nurse, Mr and Mrs G S Thompson, two Misses Livasey, Sister Mary and Sister Cristofer. For Venezia.—Mr Romiano Jacomo and one friend. For Port Said—7 deck passengers. For Suez—3 deck passengers. For Aden—Mr and Mrs Burne and 13 deck passengers.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The P and O Co's s s Mirzapore, 2,168 tons, Captain R Harvey, sailed yesterday for China via Colombo, with Her Majesty's China and Australian mails, a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Sydney—Major and Mrs Anderson, Mr and Mrs Langham, Miss Tawns, Mr and Mrs Baldock and infant, Mr J W Russell, Lieut C G N Priestly, Mr and Mrs Jenkins, Mr G Jenkins and Mr Cavanagh. For Melbourne—Mr Drummond, Mr Fenhall, Mr Warman and Mr and Mrs Uphill and child. For Yokohama—Mr B Ariza and Mr S Hirose. For Shanghai—Mr Tucker. For Hongkong—Mr H M Pawey, Mr M S Mehta, Mr A D Marder, and Count Audo Szechunje. For Singapore—Mr Siegfried. For Colombo—Mr McCausland, Dr. Murphy, Mr W F Stevens, Mr Whitelock and Mr G C Whitworth. For different ports—Five deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—March 8.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date	Agent.
B	R Head	2913	McCalmont	Antwerp,&c.	10-3	J Heyne
C	Columbus	220	Junghans	Mahe		VEbm&Co
C	Zulu	1787	Dunn	Dunkirk	20-3	K Nixon
C	Mobile	996	McAdam	Not fixed		B&P S N Co
D&E	Braunfels	1976	Tegge	Hamburgh	15-3	Glade&Co
E	St Giles	2202	Mundi	Marseilles	10-3	K Nixon
G	Gmn.cruiser Mowe	538	....	Zanzibar		Hartmann.
H	Asloun	1827	Murray	Not fixed		T Morrison
K	Pembridge	1901	Whitton	Hamburg	12-3	J Mackintosh
L	Kaveri	543	Ababaker			Shepherd&Co
M	Ancona	1888	Madie	Not fixed		P & O Co
N	Nyanza	1421	Baker	Zanzibar	11-3	A Munjee
O	La Seyne	1151	Blanc	Aden	12-3	M Maritimes
P	Congo	1892	Rogers	Hull	12-3	F Muir & Co
Q	Arroyo	2307	Samuel	Hull	20-3	Grhm & Co
Alongside	Tanjore	1402	Barron	Red Sea Ports		H C Jussub
HARBOUR WALL.						
S.S.	Satrunji	547	Ahmed	Bhownagar	8-3	Shprd &Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton	Capt.	Destination.	Date	Agent.
1	Iran	2316	Delargy	Genoa, &c.	10-3	E Bates&Co
3	Singapore	2341	Ottovio	Genoa, &c.	9-3	F Branchi
4	Bisagno	1457	Barbora	China	11-3	F Branchi
5	Lombardy	1570	Cole	Not fixed		P & O Co
6	Mirzapore	3391	Harvey	China	8-3	P & O Co
7	St Pancras	2781	Young	Dunkirk	10-3	K Nixon
8	Indra	2333	Burkul	Antwerp	12-3	K Nixon
9	W Hall	2139	Burckley	Marseilles	15-3	E Bates
10	Thames	2101	Seaton	London	11-3	P & O Co
14	Juba	134	Agnew	Lamoo	9-3	M Mackenzie
15	Incharran	1842	McDonald			T Morrison & Co
16	SdnyThomas	1812	Picktorn	Venice, &c.		J Mackintosh

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.
(Thursday, 9th March.)
S.S. Bisagno .... 229 tons .... F Branchi

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
8	H. M. S. Boadicea	Giffard	Colombo, Mar 4.
	H. M. S. Brisk	Streeten	Colombo, Mar 4.
	Chindwara (s)	Phillips	Calcutta, Feb 4.
	Aristomene (sp)	....	Cardiff via Cape.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
8	Clan Drummond(s)	Harrison	Cuddalore.
	Kapurthala (s)	Livingstone	Karachi, &c.
	Mirzapore (s)	Harvey	China, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Chanda, Stebing, for Persian Gulf.
" Juba, Agnew, for Zanzibar, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Karagola, K Coast and Karachi.
" Chilka, for Calcutta, &c.
" Braunfels, for Hamburg and Bremen.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.			
3	Feronia s	Kent	New York, Jan 3.
	Kohinur s	Wright	Madras, Feb 25.
	John Davie bq	Stephen	Port not mentioned.

DEPARTURES.

March 3.—Steamers Kasara, Shahzada, Manora & Warora; ships West Lothian and Sam Skoffeld; and barque Jumna.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Mar.		
6	Manora s	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.		
4	Banda s	Hamburg.
5	Putiala s	Rangoon.
	C. Macpherson s	Calcutta.
	Nawab s	Calcutta.

DAILY EXPORTS.—March 8.

For Liverpool.

Iran s—4,000 cwts jowaree and 64 bales wool, P Dayall; 432 cwts myrabollams, Gopal Ramjee; 15 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 100 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co.

For London.

Thames s—26 bales skins, Thos H Moore and Co; 21 bales skins, H T H Gunnee; 30 cwts gum, S Thaker-ee; 5 bales skins and hides, W and A Graham and Co; 16 bales skins, H C H Gunnee; 20 bales skins, H M Aba.

Inchmarlo s—15 bales carpets, A M G Hoosen; 15 bales hides, W and A Graham and Co.

For Genoa.

Iran s—1,000 cwts gingellyseed, R Kaderbhoy; 1,000 cwts gingellyseed, A Blascheck and Co; 100 bales cotton, Latham Abecrombie and Co; 899½ cwts gingellyseed, A Blascheck and Co.

For Hull.

Congo s—975 cwts myrabolloms, S Ramjee; 975 cwts myrabolloms, H Govindjee; 7094 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co.

For Hamburg.

Arroyo s—2,698 cwts rapeseed and 829 cwts methyseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 4,002 cwts gingellyseed, A Blascheck and Co; 300 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co; 4,000 cwts linseed, Sanday Co; 7,000 cwts gingelly and 1,250 cwts castorseed, 1,000 cwts rapeseed and 2,000 cwts linseed R Kaderbhoy.

Pambridge s—110 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 200 cwts myrabollams, Volkart Bros; 56 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co.

Braunfels s—550 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co; 330 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 500 cwts coir yarn, R Khetsee.

For Antwerp.

Ramore Head s—2,000 cwts groundnuts and 1,000 cwts gingellyseed, Volkart Brothers; 2,001 cwts linseed, Owen and Okell; 1,500 cwts wheat bran, Bombay Flour Mill Co; 200 bales cotton and 1,950 cwts groundnuts, E D Sassoon and Co; 325 cwts castorseed, A Blascheck and Co.

Indra s—213 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 10 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 4,000 cwts groundnuts, Nansee Khairaz and Co; 115 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co.

For Dunkirk.

Lord Erne s—1,200 bales cotton, Rall Brothers; 11,199 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

Incharran s—300 bales cotton, F Sanquet and Co; 500 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co; 2,001 cwts linseed, David Sassoon and Co.

For Venice.

Sidney Thomas s—200 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 50 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

For Port Said.

Iran s—552 cwts wheat floor, The Bombay Flour Mill Co.

For Trieste.

Sidney Thomas s—9 cwts olibanum, M Mooraz; 220 bales cotton and 200 cwts myrabollams, Volkart Brothers; 110 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 110 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co.

Singapore s—2 boxes gold bars, (Rs 1,92,900). The Comptoir National D' Escompte de Paris.

For Marseilles.

Imaum s—7,019 cwts castorseed, 5,400 cwts wheat and 15,000 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Brothers.

St Giles s—2,500 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers; 2,000 cwts gingellyseed, Nansee Khairaz and Co.

Wistow Hall s—1,500 cwts gingiley seed, John Fachiri.

Iran s—4,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

For Calcutta.

Lawada s—550 bales cotton, M Sewbux.

Nowshera s—162 bales cotton, R Lachmondass.

For Hongkong.

Bisagno s—20 bales twist and 96 bales cotton, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 95 bales twist, The National S and W Co; 50 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 40 bales twist, Oriental S and W Co.

Lombardy s—115 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 50 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co; 42 cwts shark fins, &c, A Babool; 32 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co; 200 bales twist, E Noordin and Co; 14 bales twist, R S Woonwalla and Co; 316 bales cotton, A H Cader.

Mirzapore s—15 chests opium, E Noordin and Co; 13½ chests opium, L Chuttoo.

For Shanghai.

Bisagno s—1[illegible] bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 40 bales twist, Oriental S and W Co.

Lombardy s—51 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 50 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co.

Mirzapore s—12 chests opium, T Sitaram; 5 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 31 chests opium, E Noordin and Co.

For Kobe.

Bisagno s—55 bales twist, The National S and W Co; 40 bales twist, The Oriental S and W Co.

Lombardy s—400 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 135 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

For Yokohama.

Lombardy s—100 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 15 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this scale.

GOLD KEEPER RINGS.—English-made solid 18-carat Gold Keeper Rings in the latest, most artistic designs. Plain or chased Bands. Plain and Fancy Buckle and strap, Basket or Pleated patterns at prices unaffected by the depreciated Rupee. Rs. 20, 24, 28, 30, and 34. Buckle Rings set with one Diamond and two Rubies or Sapphires, Rs. 30 and 43.—MARCKS & Co., Ld, Goldsmiths, Bombay and Poona.

BEST KYBER RUGS and ART SQUARES. A good selection of the above in various sizes and newest patterns. Can now be seen at JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street. Inspection invited.

ROTHERHAM AND SONS' ENGLISH KEYLESS GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, in hunting, half-hunting and open faced cases, ¾ plate, with compensation Balance, Guaranteed to keep perfect time.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Meadows Street.

MATCHLESS CEYLON TEAS.—Fresh consignment of high flavoured TEAS, at Re. 1 per lb.—MORTON, MAJU & Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

BONA-FIDE SALE of the late Mr. F. Chalk's Valuable Furniture. Billiard Table, Piano, English Victoria, Horse, &c., at Pali Hill, Bandora, by order of the Administrator General on SUNDAY, 12th March, at 1 P.M. Garden at 8 A.M. Property on view.

MONEY RETURNED if not approved of Our MOKHA GROUND COFFEE, at Re. 1-4 per lb., guaranteed pure and unadulterated, and being ROASTED and GROUND in the latest pattern improved closed Cylinders the finest Aroma is preserved. A trial is earnestly solicited.—N.B. DANTRA and Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

TYPEWRITING and SHORTHAND TRAINING CLASS.—2nd Session of 1893 to commence next April. Prospectus on application. The BOMBAY TYPE-WRITING Co., 13, Hornby Row.

WANTED, at once, a GRADUATE, or an UNDERGRADUATE, from 12 to 4 p.m., for a private tuition. State terms. Apply "D," care of this Paper.

WANTED AT ONCE, fully competent SHORTHAND REPORTER.—Address with copies of testimonials and stating salary required, "A. Z.," care of this Office.

FRESH CONSIGNMENT of A. and B. MACKAY'S Celebrated WHISKIES, of LIQUEUR, Cocktail, Glenfalloch, and Old Silent Malt Brands, to be had from JEEJEEBHAI JEHANGEER and Co., Marine Street. Also FRASER and Co., CHEMISTS, Sub-Agents, Cawasjee Patel Street, Fort.

FOR SALE, AT LANAULI.—About 20,000 square yards GROUND, near Station. Apply to SORABJEE, care of PEARSE and Co., Bombay, and Cawasjee Merwanji Fitter, Lanowli.

IRISH WHISKY by H. S. PERSSE, 7 years old, guaranteed. Nuns Island, Distilled at Galway. Rupees 27 per dozen. Apply to HYIM and DAVID, No. 4, Bruce Lane, Fort.

TYPEWRITING and SHORTHAND Classes for Ladies and Gentlemen. 3 months' term, speed classes in both. 18, Church Gate Street.

POONA HOTEL, POONA.—Is a First-class Comfortable and Upper Storied Hotel in Poona. Rooms bright, airy, and commodious. Situated in the central and healthiest part of Poona. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. Terms Moderate.

LONAULI HOTEL, near the Station, RE-OPEN, on all sides and under excellent management. Proprietor, SHAPUR BOMON IRANEE.

RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR.—Handsome suites of Apartments with Private Sitting rooms, Visitors will do well to apply to the RIPON, before making final arrangement elsewhere.

THE New Improved CELESTINA, with 3 rolls of music and case complete, Rs. 80. Also extra music on hand by JOHN G. MURDOCH & Co., Ld., London, expressly made to suit the Indian climate. Cheaper kinds, Rs. 70, with 3 rolls.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

CHEAPEST AND BEST OILMAN STORES. —Jam, tin As. 5, and bottle As. 8. Fresh Herrings, tin As. 4. Fresh Mackerel, As. 8. Yarmouth Bloaters, As. 12. Bloater Paste, As. 4. Price Lists on Application.—PEARSE and Co., Bombay.

NOW READY.—MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive, contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 5, with postage Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description,—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

BREACH CANDY.—SMALL HOUSE, TO LET, furnished, or furniture given at a valuation. Rent Moderate. Apply to "B. B.," care of this Paper.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! The Portable ElectricLight Installation of the "Bombay Gazette" has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the ELECTRICIAN, "Bombay Gazette."

PRINTING PAPERS, manufactured specially for Indian Markets by Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., London.

MUBARAK HASSAN, Electrician. Scientific Mechanical and Musical Instruments carefully and nicely repaired and Liquoring by English workmen.—Shop No. 116, Girgaum Road, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a SELECTION of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE after the manner of various other Great Poets: by W. E. H. Price, Rs. 1-8, postage Annas 4.

BIRTHDAY and WEDDING PRESENTS.—BULL & Co., of Apollo Bunder, have just unpacked a choice Selection of SILVER-PLATED WARE, most suitable for Wedding and Birthday Presents. From Rs. 5 to Rs. 200 each. Birthday Cards from As. 4 to Rs. 2 each. Inspection Invited.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Stations.

BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12. Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay in the Mofussil postage extra.

YOUTHS AND BOYS' SAFETY BICYCLES.—Premier Machines, made of the same material, and with the same accuracy as the full-sized Cycles of the "Premier Cycle Co." Guaranteed to last for 10 years. Complete for Rs. 125, or with Ball Bearings, Rs. 145. Full-sized Youth's Tricycle, Ball Bearings throughout, Rs. 245.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Cycle Importers, Bombay and Poona.

DIRECT FROM JAPAN.—Gent.'s White Silk Hemstitched Pocket HANDKERCHIEFS, Full Size, Cash or V. P. P., Rs. 15-8 a dozen.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A.S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat:—"I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success." Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—"I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious," &c., &c. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tansa W. Works:—"Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case." R. Crizzie, Esq., in charge Tunnels, Golkara:—"I consider it a marvel." Mrs. Temple Bellary:—"It is a sure cure for malarious fever." P. Daly, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—"It is really a dying man's Gold Drops." Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., and DANTRA & Co., at Re. 1.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

REPAIR DEPARTMENT.

OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical, Surveying, Drawings, Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical Appliances as expeditiously and cheaply as any Firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of Public Patronage. Our European Watchmakers have served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves, and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated Pieces, such as Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in the full Confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory Manner and Guaranteed.

Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are most carefully attended to, being under direct European Supervision.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE, LONDON."
A. B. C. CODE USED.
CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed of.
INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.
PASSAGES booked by all Lines of Steamers.
All AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.
The Representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions for Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

SETS OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH IN RUBBER.
ONLY HALF THE USUAL CHARGES.

MR. GHEESTA before proceeding to America will be glad to register Orders up to the 24th of March next at his Residence, near the new Byculla Station, opposite Victoria Gardens. Hours of business from 8 to 11 a.m. and 3 to 5-30 p.m.

ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS.
(Walking, Riding, Driving, Hunting, Shooting, &c.)
INSURED AGAINST BY THE
RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY,
64, CORNHILL, LONDON.
CAPITAL £1,000,000
COMPENSATION PAID £3,200,000
LOW RATES. LIBERAL TERMS. LARGEST SECURITY.
This well-known and old-established Company is prepared to Insure Europeans resident in India.
For Prospectus and Form of Proposal apply to the Agents
Messrs. KING, KING & Co., BOMBAY.

STEEL BOILERS,
LANCASHIRE, CORNISH & VERTICAL TYPE.
NOW READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY—
80' by 7' by 110 lbs. working pressure. Also vertical boilers of 8, 10, and 12 H.P. Made at our works under inspection of Government Boiler Inspector, of extra quality, Siemens-Martin mild steel—welded flues; latest improvements in accordance with Manchester Steam Users' Association Specification.
RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS,
BYCULLA IRON WORKS, BOMBAY.

"NEOSOTE."
"DISINFECTANT POWDER."
DISCOVERED by MESSRS. W. BAIRD and Co., of Glasgow, and much sought after as a valuable and powerful Disinfectant.
This Powder contains in the same volume more Antiseptic than ordinary 20 per cent. powders, and the low price renders it beyond competition.
Price of one cwt. Cask delivered free at the Bombay stations, Rs. 5½.
AGENTS:— ROGERS & Co.
Hummum Street, Fort.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5, Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every Class of Shoeing is done.

THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD POLICIES.
EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES, has been very marked, the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded 1,000,000, sums assured, PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE. The BUSINESS of 1891 was the largest in the History of the Company.
PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.
EVERY INFORMATION
In connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to
F. A. PREVOST,
Acting Secretary, Bombay Branch.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET,"
A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."
RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION,
Including Postage.
Twelve Months .... Rs. 26
Six Months .... " 13-8
The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above Rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta; Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.
The Paper will be posted from London direct to the Subscriber's Address.
If paid in England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is 8s. 2d. per quarter.
OFFICE:—Dorset Street, Whitefriar, London.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL'
Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried
DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY. 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.
AGENTS WANTED

INDIAN INDUSTRY;
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette,"
And a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 8.

THE price of Bar Silver declined 1-16d. per oz. in London yesterday, say to 38½d.; and 4 per cent. Rupee Securities were 3-16 per cent. lower, at £63¾, while in New York, the metal was half a cent cheaper, at 83 cents per oz.; demand Exchange on London having further receded 1¼ cent to 4·85⅝ dollars. Consols in London were ⅜ per cent., and Indian Sterling Loan ¼ per cent. lower, at 98⅛ and 108¾, respectively, *ex-div.* The market rates of discount were unaltered. French Rentes in Paris were ¼ per cent. higher, at 98¼. Paris Exchange on London was a little stiffer, at fcs. 25·17.

The Wheat Market was quiet, at a decline of ½d. per cental in No. 1 Soft White on the spot in Liverpool, at 6s. 1½d. Ex-Quay, other quotations being unchanged.

Cotton in Liverpool closed quiet last evening; Surats firm; and Arrivals steady; the day's Sales having been 5,000 bales; Surats *nil.* Spot prices were all unchanged; but American Arrivals were 1-32d. higher in all positions except the most distant —in which the advance was 3-64d.—the extreme quotations being 4 63-64d. for March-April deliveries, and 5 3-32d. for July-August. The day's Imports were 14,000 bales. The Manchester Market was firm.

In New York, the price of ready Mid.-Uplands was 1-16 cents higher, at 9¼ cents and Futures for June advanced 9 points, to 9·33 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 10,000 bales; and the following comparison is now shown between the figures for the present season to date, and those for the same period in the two preceding years:—

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Tuesday's Receipts ...	10,000	24,000	23,000
Three days' do. ...	28,000	58,000	54,000
Since 1st Sept., 1892....	4,325,000	6,205,000	5,958,000

A further rise of Re. 1 to Rs. 3 per candy has been established in our local Cotton Market to-day, the feeling having been steady at the advance; but only a small business has been transacted, exporters' purchases having been confined to 250 bales of Khandwa, at Rs. 239, and 200 Sheagaum, at Rs. 240; while the Mills have taken only 675 bales, made up of 200 each of Nugger, at Rs. 230; and Dhulia, at Rs. 222; 125 Berar Ginned, at Rs. 249½-50½; 100 Ahmedabad, at Rs. 217½; and 50 Veraval, at Rs. 247½.

WHEAT has again been taken to only a small extent for export, the tone of the market, having been steady, and prices all unchanged.

SEEDS.—A moderate business has been passing in this market, the tone of which has also been steady, and *Linseed* has advanced in value 3 annas per cwt. to Rs. 7-15-0 to Rs. 8-1-6 per cwt., other quotations being unaltered.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	6,314	bales.
Wheat	20,101	cwt.
Linseed	20,699	"
Rapeseed	2,826	"
Gingelly	14,200	"
Groundnuts	12,205	"
Castorseed	5,809	"
Rice	7,587	"

FREIGHTS are nominally unchanged; but the market may be called rather weaker. There is less demand for tonnage, with more relets coming out again, and few takers.

EXCHANGE opened with an easy feeling, at 1s. 2⅜d. for Telegraphic, and 1s. 2 21-32d. for Demand, in one direction, for Bank remittance, and the rate soon became 1s. 2 19-32d. and 1s. 2⅝d. respectively, while in forward business we heard of April-May-June having been done at 1s. 2 21-32d. for Telegraphic; but later on this also dropped 1-32d. For three months' sight Credits, the rate has been 1s. 2 25-32d. for ready and forward delivery, with only a very moderate business passing; and the market closed quiet, pending the receipt of news regarding Council allotments, as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand		...1s. 2 2⅝d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic	...1s. 2⅝d.	"
Do.	3 months' sight	.1s. 2 21-32d.	"
Credits	do.	...1s. 2 25-32d.	"
Francs	do.	...1·55¼.	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Rates for Fours improved to-day to the extent of ⅛ per cent., in both positions, the market having been steady at 104⅞ for Money and 104¾ for Account, but a portion of this advance was lost before the close, and the cash price left off at 104 15-16.

SHARES have remained almost without movement in all lines, and the only changes in our list this evening are an advance of Rs. 10 in Manockji Petit, and of Rs. 5 in Oriental Mill shares.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

MARCH 8.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Cable Assab-Massowah interrupted. Steamer leaves Assab for Massowah every Thursday.
Moulmein route to Siam interrupted beyond Indian frontier.
Line Saigon-Bangkok interrupted.
Mauritius mail closes at Durban on Thursday, the 9th instant.
Mauritius mail closes at Colombo at or about 4 p.m., on the 11th instant.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours, ending at 8 p.m. of the 8th March, 1893.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	6	6	50 p.m.	35	17
Teheran	8	2	39 p.m.	..	8
Suez	8	2	55 p.m.	...	5

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours, ending 8 p.m., on 8th March, 1893.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	2	...	..	3
" Kurrachee	...	20	..	1
" Madras	2	34	..	1

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,496 Miles.)

THE following is the statement of traffic for the week ending 4th March, 1893:—

	Coaching Traffic. Coaching Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
Total ..	Rs. 1,81,372	Rs. 7,81,425	Rs. 5,794	Rs. 9,71,591
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,491½ miles.	..	..	..	10,37,280

Decrease .... Rs. 58,689

I. M. R. TRAFFIC RETURN.

(Week ending February 25, 1893.)

DESCRIPTION.	1893.	1892.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open ..	752	752	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	38,094	37,908	186	..	33,456	..
Goods	57,088	78,572	...	21,484	...	52,794
Other earnings	8,341	10,497	...	2,156	1,442	...
Weekly total	1,03,523	1,26,977	...	23,454	...	...
Aggregate ..	8,75,720	8,93,616	...	...	...	17,896

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, MARCH 7.

10 p.m.	74·6

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8.

6 a.m.	72·7
10 a.m.	77·6
2 p.m.	80·3
4 p.m.	80·6

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ALLSOP—February 18, at Calcutta, the wife of Clem Allsop, of a daughter.
FINCH—February 24, at Mewnah, Shahjahanpur, N-W P, the wife of Herbert Finch, of a daughter.
GRANT—March 1, at Baghalpur, the wife of William St Clair Grant, of Latipur, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

BAKER—BEAUMONT—March 1, at St John's Church, Cannanore, by Rev A Sharp, Chaplain, Lieut H R Baker, 13th Regiment M I, to Bessie Emily, youngest daughter of the late James Montgomery Beaumont.

DEATHS.

EVANS—February 21, at 26, Ripon Street, Calcutta, Mary Evans, aged 73.
McCRIE—March 2, from an accident at hockey, William McCrie, of Dooloogram Tea Garden, Cachar, aged 28.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MARCH 9, 1893.

THERE can be little doubt that the brief and telling speech in which Lord Dufferin protested against the outrageous calumnies continually reiterated in French newspapers has hastened, if it did not suggest, the introduction of a new Press Bill. The Ribot Ministry have introduced a Bill providing for the punishment of attacks on Foreign Sovereigns and the Ambassadors representing them, which the Chamber passed with commendable promptitude. The Cabinet made the acceptance of the Bill a question of confidence—in other words, they stated that they would resign if the measure did not become law. It is high time that wanton press attacks on the representatives of Foreign Powers should be peremptorily stopped. Lord Dufferin is not the only victim of outrageous aspersions which it is impossible to believe can have been made in good faith. Lord Dufferin was accused amongst other things of expending three millions of francs in corrupting the French Press and French politicians with a view of breaking up the Franco-Russian Alliance. This preposterous allegation was an even worse libel on the French Press and French politicians than on the British Ambassador, for it imputes to them that they are ready to sell the interests of France and her allies to the foreigner for cash payment. Even the Panama scandals do not justify so foul an aspersion on the patriotism of Frenchmen, who are much more affected by it than the Ambassador, who *ex hypothesi* was dispensing the imaginary millions to advance the interests of his country and not his own. That the charge should not only be made, but reiterated, in the face of the fact that the Parisian Press instead of writing up was perpetually employed in writing down the British Ambassador, and British policy in Egypt and elsewhere, is scarcely creditable to the intelligence of those who invented it. As Lord Dufferin said if he had dealt out three millions of francs the sowing of so much golden seed ought to have produced an abundant harvest in enthusiastic encomiums of England and English policy, of which, however, there was no trace. Lord Dufferin was not the only victim of stupid calumnies. The Russian and the Italian Ambassadors were even more recklessly and insolently libelled. They were charged with participating in the plunder of the Panama shareholders—an absurd and incredible imputation, which when reproduced by the correspondents of papers in Hungary and Rome, was punished by the expulsion of the correspondents by administrative order. M. Ribot tendered to Baron Mohrenheim and the Italian Ambassador the apologetic regrets of the President that the charges should have originated in French newspapers, over which, he stated, the Government had no control.

This disclaimer of responsibility could not have been altogether satisfactory to the Russian and Italian Ambassadors, and it is reasonable to suppose that they intimated as much to M. Ribot. Lord Dufferin did not make the libels levelled at himself a subject of official complaint, but he took the more effectual course of making a public protest at the annual dinner of the British Chamber of Commerce in Paris—a protest calculated to deeply impress public opinion in France. His Lordship disclaimed any distrust of the friendly feelings which animate the Russian and French people towards each other, and declared in the most emphatic manner that whatever administration may be in power in England "they will never view with disfavour or with anything but sympathy and benevolence whatever friendly understandings or combinations may take place amongst the nations of Europe, which have the maintenance of peace and the general harmony of the world for their aim and object." This soothing declaration, supplemented by a reference to his personal admiration for the French character, and his desire to strain every nerve in promoting friendly relations, and an amiable understanding between France and England must have strengthened the hands of the French Ministry when introducing the Bill for the suppression of Press attacks on Foreign Sovereigns and their Ambassadors. A similar question of international comity arose in the early years of the present century. During the brief interval of peace after the Treaty of Amiens, the First Consul was subjected to persistent attacks of the most virulent kind in certain newspapers published in London, which made themselves the vehicle for the malice and uncharitableness of Royalist émigrés. The French Ambassador complained of these outrages, and asked that they should be put an end to. The reply was that the Courts of Law were open to any one who was libelled in the newspapers—a reply which infuriated the Citizen First Consul, who could scarcely have been expected to go to London to prosecute his defamers. The irritation produced by the libels thus published with impunity undoubtedly hastened the rupture of the peace of Amiens, and precipitated a war which was destined to last for a dozen years, during which Europe was deluged in blood and brought within a measurable distance of ruin.

The good sense of nations ought to provide for the legal suppression of moral outrages upon friendly States and their representatives. Unquestionably the experience of the early years of the century was very near being renewed fifty years later when the sustained virulence of the attacks on Napoleon III., which appeared in *The Times* and other newspapers, and the incitements to tyrannicide, which was not obscurely hinted at, resulted in a state of tension which endangered the relations between France and England. The Man of December, the Man of Blood, the conspirator who had throttled the liberties of France, formed the staple of those attacks which produced so much exasperation that the official *Moniteur* published the addresses of fire-eating French Colonels demanding the permission of the Government to "clear out the den of assassins" over the water. That was not a desirable state of feeling in either country, and the political peril was far too serious to incur for the amusement of displaying a talent for invective and innuendo not always guided by discretion and a sense of proportion. The sudden subsidence of all the heat and passion when "peace broke out between France and England," a few months later and an Anglo-French Army was sent to the Crimea, showed that there was no necessity for the interchange of menaces and insults which nearly brought about a war in the early days of the Second Empire. The absence of a saving sense of responsibility when an epidemic of international libel prevails is very perilous. Now in France, as fifty years ago in England, a certain section of the Press wantonly endangers useful and possibly necessary alliances for the pleasure of heaping insults on Foreign Powers and their representatives. How can French writers further French interests by proclaiming on the house-tops that Baron Mohrenheim was bribed with Panama money to bring about an alliance between France and Russia? The absurdity of such an assertion does not excuse it. Though the lie is patent to every person of commonsense, there are many who believe it, and in any case so foul a charge is certain to arouse a feeling of angry resentment on the part of the aspersed. Lord Dufferin explained the necessity for dealing publicly with the charges levelled against himself on the ground that they had appeared repeatedly in widely-circulated papers, whose statements have undoubtedly carried conviction with them to vast numbers of people. It may be taken for granted that vast numbers were equally credulous in respect of the more atrocious charges directed against the Russian and Italian Ambassadors. Nothing but evil can come of the system of traducing public men whether for political or baser purposes. The law which the Chamber of Deputies has passed, ought to have been the law of every country in Europe for the last century.

COLONEL KEYSER, Inspector of Signalling, delivered a lecture at the Royal United Service Institution the other day on the different systems of signalling in the field. He showed that although much progress has been made, and good service done, there is still no absolutely satisfactory means by which one body of an Army can communicate with another. It is necessary, to use Colonel Keyser's illustration, that a General should have his Army as much under control as the men on a chess-board, and that this may be effected he must have the means of communicating with each section of it, and moving it as he deems necessary. It is only by means of signalling in one form or another that this desideratum can possibly be realised. In discussing how each of the present system failed Colonel Keyser dealt first with the electric telegraph, which is the most reliable, accurate, speedy, and complete—far superior to the telephone, which cannot give the officer what he wants "in writing." But against all its advantages there are many disadvantages, weighing very heavily. Carriages, horses, drivers, with their necessary supplies are required. It takes a long time to lay down and longer to take up. Again in a hostile country it is not only liable to be tapped and tampered with, but one cut of a knife would destroy all communication, Afghan experiences have taught how this might be done. Communication by mounted orderlies, the old-fashioned method, and the most satisfactory where workable is, in the Colonel's opinions, decidedly best, but on some occasions if this system were adopted two entire Cavalry Regiments would not furnish enough men to suffice for a single day. To visual signalling, however, Colonel Keyser pins his faith, and in recounting its advantages, he points out that it requires little transport to be used in countries where there are no roads, possesses greater mobility than the telegraph, and has fewer points of attack. But the heliograph is two-thirds slower than the telegraph, and in thick or foggy weather cannot be used at all. Colonel Keyser would have the War Office authorities believe that for the line of communication the telegraph should be used; the heliograph to begin where the telegraph line ends. For keeping up communication with units on the move, the heliograph has no equal. Reading by the eye is more trying than reading by the ear, hence the heliograph and semaphore are greatly behind the telegraph. But though he did not seek to decry the existing methods of communication, Colonel Keyser did not hesitate displaying the defects of each. These are being daily revealed by experiments at the various camps-of-exercise in England and in India, and the desirability of some better method of communication is becoming more apparent.

WHETHER or not Mr. Heneage's return for Great Grimsby can be taken as an indication of renewed vigour on the part of the Unionist leaders, in consequence of the reproval they received last week, it is certainly by a very large majority that Mr. Heneage has succeeded in carrying a seat from the Government. The election was one of more than usual interest as it brought together two of Mr. Gladstone's whilom opponents—both of whom in days previous to the Home Rule manifesto had held office in the Liberal administration when last Mr. Gladstone acceded to power. Mr. Josse, the Liberal, who resigned the seat, won it from Mr. Heneage by a majority of six hundred and thirty-six seats at the last election. But this was due in great measure to the local influence of Mr. Josse, who is a large colliery proprietor, to whom Grimsby owes its coal export trade. Mr. Josse is a naturalised Frenchman, and beside his coal business in England is engaged in banking in Paris. Even his friends do not claim that he can speak English with any fluency, congratulating themselves rather with the belief that his views are sound and democratic. He was Secretary of the Democratic Association of Caen at the time of the *coup d'etat* and being in Paris at the moment strenuously opposed Louis Napoleon's usurpation. On his return to Caen he was arrested, imprisoned for six weeks, and finally expelled from the country. To this circumstances is due his settlement in England. Mr. Heneage, who succeeds him, sat for Grimsby since 1880 having previously represented Lincoln. He was made Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster in Mr. Gladstone's last administration, but no sooner had the proposals of his leader as regards Ireland been made known than he resigned, and regained his seat as an Unionist. Mr. Heneage was educated at Eton, and for some years served in the Life Guards. His opponent, Mr. Henry Broadhurst, was previously unsuccessful at West Nottingham, where he had offended the working men by his Opposition to "Eight Hours" legislation. He was formerly Parliamentary Secretary of the Trades Congress and then Under-Secretary of State for Home Affairs. Apprenticed in his youth to a stone-mason, it used to be Mr. Broadhurst's boast when he was at the Home Office that he had helped in the building of some of the premises in front of the desk at which he sat.

THOUGH it was recognised that the Admiralty was strongly constituted when Mr. Gladstone took office a shipbuilding programme on such a scale as comes to us by telegraph was not quite anticipated. Five millions, the amount it is proposed to spend on new vessels, is almost double that which the last administration asked for in 1892-93, and in 1891-92 the amount was roughly the same, the two years together making a total of five millions. The necessity for additional torpedo destroyers became evident in the naval manœuvres of last year, and the decision of the Admiralty to add to the fleet by twenty will scarely be disputed. The two great cruisers to surpass any vessel of the same class in the world, have become indispensable within the last few months, during which both France and America claimed to have floated vessels to "lick creation." To construct two battle-ships which shall surpass the Royal Sovereign is likely to prove no easy task; but others to equal her are already being built abroad, and England cannot afford to stand still. Three second-class cruisers and two sloops will complete the order.

WE learn that Colonel Hurlock Pritchard, Accountant-General in the Military Department, has succeeded Mr. Hewett as Honorary Secretary of the Central Committee of the Dufferin Fund. In connection with the organisation the Maharajah of Bettiah's new hospital has just been opened, and Miss Marsh, formerly attached to the Agra Hospital, has been appointed lady-doctor.

ABOUT eighteen thousand rupees has been subscribed in Calcutta towards the cost of a portrait of Lord Roberts, and his farewell entertainment fund.

HER MAJESTY'S FLAGSHIP BOADICEA under the command of Captain G. A. Gifford, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Colombo, with his Excellency Admiral W. R. Kennedy, the Naval Commander-in-Chief, on board. The Boadicea left Colombo on the 4th instant for Bombay. On leaving Bombay in November last, she went to Colombo and thence to Trincomalee, and thence to Calcutta, where she remained for some time. She left Calcutta and proceeded to Andaman Island, and thence to Rangoon. After leaving the latter port she called at Madras, Trincomalee, and Colombo. The Boadicea will remain in Bombay harbour till 2nd May, and will then leave for Mauritius. The Boadicea experienced fine weather during the voyage. His Excellency the Naval Commander-in-Chief landed yesterday afternoon, at the Apollo Bunder, privately, and drove to his temporary residence, in Marine Lines.

HER MAJESTY'S STEAMER BRISK, Captain Charles P. Streeten, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Colombo, which port she left on the 4th instant. She left Bombay in September last, and proceeded to Colombo, and thence to Calcutta, where she remained for some time. After leaving Calcutta she called at Andaman Island, Rangoon, Madras, Calimere Point, Trincomalee, and Colombo. The Brisk will remain in Bombay for about six weeks, and will then sail for Aden. During the voyage she had fine weather.

MR. INVERARITY proceeded to Hyderabad on Saturday to appear again for the prosecution in the Pamphlet Case.

WE notice among the new games just out in England one which will interest our readers, viz., Wutu, by the Rev. J. M. MacDonald, Chaplain of Cuttack. It differs from Halma, Chess, Draughts, &c., in having no jumping, and it is circular. Those who have played it write that "it is full of interesting and surprising developments." Mr. MacDonald has, through the publisher, F. H. Ayres, offered a prize of £5 for the best paper on the game showing positions, moves, development, etc.

THE Madras Mahajana Sabha, last week, telegraphed to the Secretary of State, praying that the Madras Government be instructed to appoint a native to succeed Dr. Olphert as Sanskrit Professor in the Presidency College. The *Hindu's* London correspondent now wires that his Lordship urges the Government to give this appointment to a Hindu if there is one qualified. The *Hindu* urges that Mr. Seshagiri Sastry, who has taken the degree of Master of Arts in Sanscrit and English, is in every way qualified.

IN distributing the prizes to the successful competitors at the annual rifle meeting of the Madras Volunteer Guards, Lord Wenlock made a long speech complimenting the corps, and dwelling on the importance of Volunteers Corps in India. Regarding the strong feeling of the officers and men of the Volunteer Guards against the alteration of its uniform, his Lordship promised to make a recommendation to the Government of India that the order in this respect be rescinded.

THE *Madras Mail* says it has just seen the report of a tour on the Continent to inspect Equipment Factories and Tanneries by Captain E. Forestier Walker, R.A., of the Indian Ordnance Department, who was deputed last year for this purpose by the Indian Government. Captain Walker evidently lost no time, for between the 11th August and 20th September, he visited Paris, Brussels, Liege, Cologne, Hilden, Dusseldorf, Elberfeldt, Berlin, Dresdon, Vienna, Brunn, Venice, Florence, Genoa, Turin, and Strasburg, and during his journey inspected eighteen tanneries, eight Government establishments, and five private factories, besides interviewing the leading men of the leather trades on the Continent. Captain Walker's deductions from what he saw during his tour must be eminently satisfactory to the Government of India, for he gives his honest opinion that whatever improvement Cawnpore may be capable of it is at all events very far ahead of any similar establishment on the Continent of Europe. The appearance of Cawnpore leather can never be good in comparison with the hide of the well-fed English ox, but its effectiveness has been steadily improving for some years. It is often the case that officers fresh from the gilt-edged article supplied in England are dissatisfied with Cawnpore leather, but in Captain Walker's opinion they would derive an invaluable lesson if they could see the sort of material that is supplied *and made effective* of the Continent. There economy is carried to the extremest limit as long as efficiency is not interfered with. In India our equipment is efficient, but its cost would frighten the Military Finance Department of any Continental nation. The Report of Captain Walker's tour will not only be of great value to his own Department, but also to all who are interested in the leather trade in this country. In the course of his notes frequent reference is made to the much abused Madras "kip" and the Calcutta cow, whilst the different processes of tannage are treated in an interesting and intelligent manner.

MUSICAL pupils are apt to neglect the study of the wind instruments of the orchestra—the flute, perhaps, excepted—and at one of our largest training schools at a recent date the only person being taught a brass instrument at all was a musical policeman, who solaced himself in his spare hours, and doubtless delighted his neighbours, by practising upon the trombone. In order, however, to induce young people to take up the "neglected wind," the committee of the Royal Academy of Music have just decided to admit a limited number of students of these instruments at a reduced fee. They have likewise organized an additional orchestral class under Mr. Frye Parker.

MR. GEOFFREY DRAGE, the Secretary to the Royal Commission on Labour, has completed the first of the Foreign Reports which he is drawing up for the use of the Commission from information obtained through the Foreign Office and from other sources. The labour question in the United States is the subject of this report, and in order to make the book as accurate and complete as possible Mr. Drage has revised it after personal inquiries in America. His report will, no doubt, be invaluable to Americans themselves, as well as to students of labour problems here, for no previous publication has embodied in one report an account of the labour difficulties and their treatment throughout the United States.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE NAVAL ESTIMATES.

LARGE ADDITIONS TO THE NAVY.

LONDON, MARCH 8.

The House of Commons last night went into Committee on the Naval Estimates.

Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth stated that it was proposed to build twenty torpedo-boat-destroyers; two great cruisers, costing £700,000 each, and superior, in every respect, to any cruiser in the world; two battleships superior to the Royal Sovereign, with a view to cope with those building abroad; three second-class cruisers; and two sloops, the total cost being £5,000,000.

UNIONIST GAIN AT GRIMSBY.

Mr. Heneage, the Unionist candidate for Grimsby, has been elected by a majority of 964 votes, defeating Mr. Broadhurst, and replacing Mr. Josse, Gladstonian, who has resigned.

IMPENDING GOLD LOAN IN AMERICA.

NEW YORK, MARCH 8.

In consequence of the continuous depletion of the gold reserve in the American Treasury, it is rumoured that a four per cent. gold loan of fifty millions of dollars is impending.

THE PANAMA SCANDAL.

PARIS, MARCH 8.

The trial for bribing and receiving bribes in connection with the Panama Canal Scandal, which is quite distinct from the previous trial, begins to-day.

The accused are Messieurs Charles Lesseps, Fontane, Baihaut, Sansleroy, Proust, Beral, Duque, Sobron, and Blondin.

THE HYDERABAD PAMPHLET SCANDAL.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, MARCH 8.

Mrs. Mehdi Hassan was this morning put in the witness-box as the last of the rebutting evidence. The Court was cleared, the press and bar only being admitted. The witness who is of an attractive appearance opened the proceedings by objecting to kiss the Court Bible as she considered it infectious. This difficulty being overcome she swore that her age was thirty-five, and that she went to live in Lucknow in 1864, with her mother and father. She was sent to school, but had nothing to do with young men. In 1869 she was in Cawnpore, but did not meet Lauchlin there, nor Kidd Archer, nor DeSouza. She was never engaged to Lauchlin, nor was she on unduly familiar terms with him. Mrs. Mehdi Hassan denied the truth of the whole of Lauchlin's evidence, and swore she married Mehdi Hassan in the Mahomedan fashion. She had never had any immoral relations with any one. Evidence was not concluded when the Court adjourned.

DESTRUCTIVE STORMS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AT HYDERABAD.

HYDERABAD, MARCH 8.

The series of storms that have swept over Hyderabad during the past five days culminated in a visitation of terrible and unprecedented violence in this district. The disturbance broke over the city about six o'clock, and for close upon an hour the thunder roared without ceasing and the lightning was terribly vivid. The most extraordinary part of the storm was a violent fall of hail lasting about a quarter-of-an-hour. Pieces of ice weighing quite an ounce were picked up, and the ground was covered with six inches of hail-stones. The damage to house property is very great and glass was nearly all destroyed. The damage to crops and cattle must be incalculable. A resident of over eighteen years says there has been no such storm in the district during that period. Direct telegraphic communication with Bombay is broken.

AT ALLAHABAD.

A tremendous thunderstorm occurred on Tuesday night at Lahore with hail. Heavy rain interfered considerably with the two social functions—the dinner to Colonel C. F. T. Marshall, the Divisional Judge, who is going to Europe on long leave, and the Volunteer Fancy Ball. The latter, however, went off very well.

There was no polo at Umballa on Monday owing to heavy rain. The first game of the tournament was fixed for Wednesday afternoon, weather permitting.

SECRETARIAT CHANGES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 8.

Mr. J. D. La Touche, officiating Chief Secretary to Government, N.-W. Provinces, makes over charge of his office to Mr. Woodburn, on 1st April.

Mr. J. G. Glass, Superintending Engineer, and Public Works Secretary to Government in the Central Provinces, comes in the same capacity to the North-West to officiate for Mr. Wickes. Mr. J. S. Beresford may go to the Central Provinces to act for Mr. Glass.

SALE BY AUCTION OF MR. WOOLMER'S STABLES.

An event of considerable interest to Indian turfites takes place at Umballa on Saturday, when all Captain Woolmer's valuable stable will be sold at auction.

GRANT FOR THE VOLUNTEER CORPS.

It is probable that one lakh of rupees will be provided in the coming financial year for the benefit of Volunteer Corps in India. This sum is similar in amount to that given for the current year.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, N.-W. PROVINCES.

The Lieutenant-Governor, the North-West Provinces, was to leave Lucknow on Wednesday for Bareilly, where he holds a durbar on the 11th instant. From Bareilly his Honour goes on to Meerut on the 16th, and holds a durbar at that place on the 18th.

THE JURY COMMISSION.

The Jury Commission met at Calcutta again on Tuesday afternoon, and after nearly two hours' sitting adjurned to Thursday. It is believed their deliberations are proceeding so satisfactorily that an unanimous report may be expected.

FAREWELL ADDRESS TO MR. JUSTICE TOTTENHAM.

On Tuesday the vakils of the Calcutta High Court presented a farewell address, enclosed in a silver casket to Mr. Justice Tottenham. The address referred in fitting terms to nearly thirty-seven years' service of Mr. Justice Tottenham, and bore testimony to the manner in which, for thirteen years, he had discharged the duties of a Judge of the High Court.

GARDEN PARTY AT THE HYDERABAD RESIDENCY.

Mr. Plowden gave a garden-party at the Residency, Hyderabad, on Monday afternoon, which was attended by H. H. the Nizam, H. E. the Minister, the city nobles, and ladies and gentlemen in the station. It was a very pleasant gathering and the Misses Plowden made perfect hostesses.

FAREWELL DINNER TO MR. JUSTICE TOTTENHAM.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 8.

Mr. Justice Tottenham is to be given a farewell dinner by the Calcutta Bar to-morrow.

COMMISSARIAT APPOINTMENTS.

General Badcock, Commissary-General, goes on furlough; Colonel Patch will officiate for him, and Lieutenant-Colonel Hallett will act as Commissary-General, Western Circle, *vice* Colonel Patch. Major Rind rejoins his appointment from leave as Commissary-General for Transport early in April; and Major Eliot, now officiating, will then go on furlough.

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 8.

At to-morrow's meeting of the Viceregal Legislative Council the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Partition Act will be considered. Notice of several lengthy and important amendments has been given. The Petit Endowment Bill will be further considered, and the Bill will be introduced to amend the Code of Civil Procedure and Indian Limitation Act.

The Hon'ble Mr. Rattigan will interpellate the question whether the attention of the Government has been directed to the conflicting Full Bench rulings of the Calcutta High Court on the subject of the amenability of military officers to be sued for debts under Rs. 400, and whether in view of this serious conflicting opinion in regard to true interpretation is existing in law and of the extreme hardship to the Punjab merchants if construction adopted by the Chief Court of the Punjab according to which a military officer, who is stationed at a place where Small Causes Courts do not exist cannot be sued for debt under Rs. 400 is maintained. The Government propose to take measures to remove this conflicting opinion and remedy the hardship referred to.

The Hon. Palli Chentsal Rao Pantulu will ask a question calling on the Government to explain whether the net surplus of Rs. 60,42,000 have been spent within the last twelve years. There has been a surplus of 1,13,39,000, in eight years and a deficit of Rs. 52,97,000, in four years. He also enquires what portion will be included in the cash balance at the end of 1892-93. He asks for a statement showing the number of Europeans, exclusive of Eurasians, employed in each province and each department, giving the aggregate salaries drawn by them in a year. He further calls for a statement showing the extent to which the Land Improvement Act has been availed of during the last five years, and the amount of bad debts, if any, written off as irrecoverable with any explanation that may exist; and why the Act was not more largely availed of.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, MARCH 7.

The Hall Line steamer Branksome Hall left here for Karachi this afternoon.

SUEZ, MARCH 7.

The City Line steamer City of Perth arrived here this morning.

HONGKONG, MARCH 8.

The Austrian-Lloyd's s. s. Gisela, from Kobe, left for Bombay this afternoon.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 7.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats firm.

Good Dhollera	4 3/8
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
2¾ per cent. Consols	98 1/8 ex.
3 per cent. Rentes	98¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108¾ ex.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	63¾
Bar Silver	38¼

THE DEATH OF MR. LEWIS GORDON.

ERRONEOUS accounts of the manner in which Mr. Lewis Gordon lost his life, Mr. A. D. Younghusband, his son-in-law, has addressed a letter to the Nagpur paper in which he gives the full facts of the case. Mr. Younghusband writes to our contemporary as follows:—

Having had an opportunity of ascertaining the facts at first hand, I should like to make one or two corrections in your account. It is not correct that Mr. Gordon got down from his tree to rescue the chuprasi with an empty gun. What actually happened was this. In the first instance the tiger was driven out past Mr. Gordon, who fired and wounded it severely, as he believed, fatally. It went on, and lay up on the side of a steep hill, and it was uncertain whether it was alive or dead. Messrs. Gordon and Leventhorpe accordingly took up stations in trees at the foot of the slope, while the beaters went above to roll down stones. After an avalanche of rocks had been poured down upon the spot where the beast was lying without a sign of life, a cry was raised "Here he is, he is dead, the Burra Sahib has killed him, come and see." The two sportsmen then left their trees. Mr. Gordon was the first down, and walked up and along the hillside. Suddenly there was a roar below him, and he saw the tiger striking at an unfortunate chuprasi who was half-way up a tree, but still within reach. He at once ran down to the spot, shouting at the tiger to divert its attention to himself. His foot slipped on the steep slope, and he was in a sitting posture as the beast charged up at him. He had, as every careful sportsman invariably does, removed the cartridges from his gun when descending the tree, and had unfortunately omitted to replace them. It must be remembered that at that time nobody had the least doubt of the tiger being dead. Mr. Gordon was not only, as you say, an enthusiastic but a most prudent and careful sportsman. You say that "Mr. Leventhorpe telegraphed to Jubbulpore, and Dr. Franklin, Civil Surgeon, with Mr. Chatterjee, Assistant Surgeon, at once hastened to render assistance. Mr. Murphy, Assistant Surgeon, Mandla, was also on the spot, but too late to be of service to the deceased." This statement of facts is entirely wrong, and ought, in justice to Dr. Murphy, the excellent Civil Surgeon of Mandla, whose care and devotion throughout were beyond all praise, to be at once corrected. The accident occurred late in the afternoon of the 12th ult., at some distance from Mr. Gordon's camp, which again was 32 miles from Mandla. A messenger was at once despatched for aid to Mandla, which place, in spite of difficulties on the road, he succeeded in reaching next morning. Dr. Murphy lost not a moment in starting off on horseback, with a pair of saddle bags filled with such portable appliances as seemed most likely to be useful, and though suffering from an injured leg which made riding a painful exercise, he managed, with the help of Mr. Gordon's ponies, which had been posted along the road for him, to cover the 32 miles in four hours. He was on the spot soon after midday, and remained with Mr. Gordon till the last. His Hospital Assistant, riding a single pony all the way, arrived at 4 p.m., while the coolies carrying splints and other heavy appliances came in after dark that evening. On the 14th Mr. Gordon was removed 6 miles in the direction of Mandla, and on the 15th it was proposed to take him 14 miles further by two stages; but on reaching Thonda, 4½ miles, and a little over 20 miles from Mandla, it was found necessary to halt there; and there he died at 1 a.m., on the 16th. The body reached Mandla in the afternoon of that day, and it was after this that Dr. Franklin arrived from Jubbulpore, in time to read the burial service. Mr. Leventhorpe did not see the tiger, and had no chance of terminating its career.

MILITARY NEWS.

CAPTAIN G. D. MACPHERSON, Munster Fusiliers, is posted to the 2nd Battalion.

LIEUTENANT M. COUTTS, Royal Scots Fusiliers, proceeds home at once on appointment to the Army Service Corps.

BRIGADE-SURGEON-LIEUTENANT-COLONEL W. T. MARTIN has been appointed an Administrative Medical Officer in Bengal.

CAPTAIN J. R. PARKINSON, Hampshire Regiment, and Surgeon-Captain W. B. Leishman, Medical Staff, remain at home on extended leave, to 6th and 18th August next, respectively.

THE membership in the Army Temperance Association on March 1st was 20,111. This is the highest membership ever attained. The General Secretary has finished his tour through the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, and during the present month will visit the branches of the Association in the Punjab.

THE following appointments are sanctioned:—10th Bengal Lancers.—Lieutenant C. Finch, 1st Bengal Cavalry, to officiate as Adjutant. 20th Punjab Infantry.—Lieutenant J. L. C. Stevens, from 29th Punjab Infantry, to be permanent Wing Officer. 35th Sikhs.—Lieutenant G. R. Cassels, to be permanent Wing Officer. 40th Bengal Infantry.—Lieutenant O. G. Gunning, from 35th Sikhs, to be permanent Wing Officer. 4th Sikhs.—Lieutenant K. J. Buchanan, to be Adjutant.

THE undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—Out of India on private affairs—Colonel H. W. Webster, 30th Punjab Infantry, for 5 months; Lieutenant J. R. Jardine, 5th Lancers, for 261 days; Captain J. A. Brown, 37th Dogras, for 6 months; Captain E. Oakes, Northumberland Fusiliers, Major A. R. Porter, 28th Punjab Infantry, Captain H. L. Dawson, 9th Bengal Lancers, and Colonel R. F. Tytler, Deputy Judge-Advocate-General, for 12 months; Lieutenant E. H. Cole, 11th Bengal Lancers, to Kashmir, for 6 months.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE Kashmir State Council have granted the octroi contract of Jammu and Kashmir to Sardar Kartar Singh Har Singh, of Wahali, District Jhelum, for three lakhs and ninety thousand rupees yearly for a period of three years, an increase over last year of Rs. 50,000.

THE ballot that was taken on Friday last for the appointment of three members of the Madras Chamber of Commerce to be Trustees of the Harbour under the Harbour Trust Act II. of 1886, resulted in the election of the following gentlemen:—Messrs. J. A. Boyson, C. Slater, and C. E. P. Vans Agnew.

AN up-country paper is responsible for the following announcement:—Sir Asman Jah, the Minister of Hyderabad, was so pleased with the performance of Mrs. Shaw at his "At Home," the other day, that he presented the famous lady-whistler with a handsome diamond necklace, valued at a lakh of rupees.

LIEUTENANT WATT, who was accidentally shot at Bareilly, is believed to be out of danger. From this, says a contemporary, it is evident that to be shot clean through the body and lung with a magazine rifle at ten yards is by no means necessarily fatal. The wound would probably have been more dangerous had Lieutenant Watt been a hundred times as far off when the rifle was fired.

SIR ALFRED STEPHEN, the ex-Chief Justice of New South Wales, can give points even to Mr. Gladstone in the matter of venerable juvenility. He is in his ninety-second year, and keeps two of his daughters busy for six hours daily taking down his reminiscences from dictation. Notwithstanding his great age, he is a very sprightly gentleman, and a Sydney contemporary is willing to back him for any amount in a walking match with either of the two champion Grand Old Men of England—Mr. Gladstone and Sir Harry Verney. Sir Alfred Stephen is the Nestor of Lincoln's Inn. He entered there as a student in 1818, and was called to the Bar in November, 1823.

MAJOR PEARS, Political Agent to the Tonk Durbur, succeeds Lieutenant-Colonel Fraser as Political Agent at Ulwar. An English guardian will probably be appointed to superintendent the bringing up of the young Maharaja of Ulwar, who will, we suppose, be educated as his father was, at the Mayo College, at Ajmere.

MR. MELITUS, as already announced, will succeed Mr. Hewett as Deputy Secretary in the Home Department. Mr. Luson, of the Bengal Secretariat, will be appointed Under-Secretary, a post in which he officiated last year.

HEAVY rain, more like the customary autumn deluge than the spring showers of ordinary years, fell at Allahabad on Sunday evening for several hours. By Monday morning the skies had cleared; but the crops suffered to some extent.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL H. S. BROWNRIGG, Rifle Brigade, who was going on to the Allahabad Staff in place of Colonel Clifford, has had his destination changed, and relieves Colonel Harvey, Assistant Adjutant-General at Lucknow, who is going home on leave.

MAJOR-GENERAL LUCK, Inspector-General of Cavalry, has made some alterations in his tour. His dates will now be: Secunderabad, March 9; Bangalore, 10th to 17th; Umballa, 22nd to 23rd; Multan, 24th to 27th; Quetta, 28th to April 2; Loralai, April 4 to 7th; and Sialkote, 9th to 14th. He will arrive at Simla on April 6, and afterwards proceed to Quetta to take up the Baluchistan Command.

COMMENCING from the 15th of this month the East Indian Railway Company will run a fast special passenger train service from Howrah. The service will be the same as was inaugurated last year, and is intended to relieve the ordinary mail train from overcrowding during the exodus to the hill stations.

OWING to the abnormal rainfall in Bengal, and especially in the South-West and Chota Nagpur, some damage has been done to the spring crops, particularly the earlier varieties which are being harvested. Poppy has also suffered, but the extent of the injury has not yet been ascertained. In Monghyr the loss is estimated to be about four annas, but no damage has been reported so far from Muzaffarpur, Durbhanga, and Champaran, and but little elsewhere. The rain has injured the mango blossoms. Indigo and sugar cane have been benefitted. The prospects of spring rice are favourable, and cultivation for autumn rice and jute is making steady progress.

THE Mahomedan Moulvi, who was baptised in Delhi early last year has again reverted to his old faith, and made formal profession of Mahomedanism in the Jama Musjid at Delhi, after the midday prayers last Friday. He was immediately afterwards sent off in charge of a well-known Delhi Moulvi to Bhopal.

THE Act recently passed by the Imperial Legislative Council, to provide for the grant of special tenancies in certain Government lands in the Punjab, is intended to facilitate a very well-intentioned experiment, writes a contemporary. Having before its eyes the evils resulting from the exercise of the unrestricted power of alienation, with which our system has invested peasant proprietors, a paternal Government proposes, where it has the chance, to take measures for protecting men of this class from the effects of their own thriftlessness. Accordingly the settlers in the lands belonging to Government which are commanded by the new Chenab Canal are not to be given full proprietary rights. It seems, however, very doubtful if the settlers appreciate these benevolent intentions at their proper value. They are drawn for the most part from the proprietary class in districts where the press of agricultural population has led to a very minute subdivision of holdings, and they have been attracted by the prospect of getting comparatively large areas in the new country. But they appear to be suspicious of anything short of full proprietary right; and show an inclination to draw back when they come to realise that they are to acquire nothing more than the lower status of occupancy tenants, even with Government as the landlord. This difference of opinion between benefactors and benefited as to what is best for the latter, seems not unlikely to interfere with the success of a promising conization-scheme, and we already hear of considerable "desertions" from the new lands.

THE next interpellation likely to be made in the Imperial Legislative Council, is one relating to takavi advances to cultivators, with a view to ascertaining to what extent these have been made.

A CORRESPONDENT giving as his authority a friend of Archdeacon Noyes, writes the *Civil and Military Gazette*, to say that the charge against that clergy man is a fabrication. We shall be glad indeed if it proved to so, writes our contemporary; meanwhile we learn by telegram from Mandalay that the court of inquiry—not as was stated in earlier telegrams, a court-martial—is sitting at Mandalay with closed doors; no reporters beng admitted.

A TERRIBLE fatality occurred at a Leicester circus. A young French artiste, Mdlle. Blanche Blanchard was performing on a trapeze near the roof of the circus, when, in going through an extremely daring act, she missed her hold and fell screaming into the arena. Her fall was broken a little by the edge of the net placed to prevent accidents, but she alighted on the back of her head, and was picked up unconscious. The doctor who was called ordered her immediate removal to Leicester infirmary, but while being conveyed thither in a cab the poor girl died.

AN Engineer officer, at present employed in constructing a road from Fort Sandeman to Dera Ismail Khan through the Dana Pass, has with him as escort some levies. A short time ago one of these levies wishing to go on leave, the man persuaded an inhabitant of a neighbouring village to take his place for the time being, and left with him his arms and ammunition. That night a bunnia, sleeping in a tent, saw the villager, who was on duty, enter the tent, and remove some stores. He at once reported the matter, but in the meanwhile the villager had disappeared, taking with him the arms and ammunition left in his charge. The bunnia had next day to return to Fort Sandeman, which, at his own request he did alone, although he had on his person a considerable sum of money. While passing through a narrow defile, he was shot dead by the man he had accused of theft, who stripped the body, and made off with his booty. The thief is now in hiding somewhere in the Pass, and steps are being taken for his immediate capture.

THE divorce of Mr. and Mrs. Deacon has just been pronounced by the Civil Tribunal of the Seine. According to the terms of the judgment, the charge of the three elder children is to be given to the father, and that of the youngest child to the mother. This is the miserable denouement of Mrs. Deacon's romance. She cannot have the consolation, which is often won under these circumstances, of marrying the man who was the cause of her children being taken from her, her husband having provided against that contingency by lodging two bullets in M. Abeille's body. It is probable, however, that there is not much to choose between the happiness of Mr. Deacon and the lady who until recently was Mrs. Deacon.

THE number of suicides which have taken place during the last year or so in the French army is rather striking. The latest case is that of Colonel de Vaucresson, who commanded the 13th regiment of the line. Having seated himself in an arm chair before a mirror, he fired a revolver into his mouth. When discovered he was quite dead. He left a letter addressed to his relatives, in which he wished them all adieu with much tenderness, and explained that he had killed himself because he had a cancer on the tongue, and was resolved to escape the long-drawn-out agony of death from this disease.

AN extraordinary legislative war is proceeding in the State Legislature of Kansas. Both Populists and Republicans claim to be the representatives of State, each seeking to forcibly prevent the other from occupying Parliament House. Ultimately the Republicans captured the building. The Speaker headed them, breaking down the door with a sledge hammer. The Governor of the State, who is a Populist, called out the Militia, who mostly refused to act. Fortunately the affair was bloodless, though revolvers were freely flourished.

ALMOST the final act of the Harrison administration was the submission to the Senate of a treaty providing for the annexation of Harrison. The language of the message is significant as it declares that annexation by any other Power would endanger the peace of the world. No Government offers, or has offered any objection. Mr. Harrison proposes to liberally pension the Native Queen and her niece who is her heir. Judge Gresham, the new Secretary of State is believed to favour annexation, having previously suppor ted the absorption of San Domingo. Mr. Harrison's precipitancy astonishes Congress and the whole country, since, up to the present, only one version of the dispute been presented. An impression is created that he is trying to commit Mr. Cleveland beyond recall; but it is doubtful even if the Senate give the two-thirds vote required whether the lower House will vote the funds.

SOME curious statistics are contained in the German newspapers, collected from the census returns for 1890. These statistics detail the number of widows who are resident upon German territory. It appears that there are in Germany 1,900,000 widows. Of this number, 8,600 live on their private means or on national pensions. As many as 1,040,000 have no defined profession, but work for the greater part; whilst 851,400 work and have a declared occupation, being liable to the provisions of the law of obligatory insurance against old age and sickness. It is interesting to note that as against these 1,900,000 German widows, there are 7,700,000 married women.

THE practice of "capping," or collecting a customary half-crown tax from all riders (with a few exceptions) prior to putting the hound into covert, is quite a recognised custom in Ireland. The other day, at a meet of the Meath hounds, the local Chancellor of the Exchequer, not knowing Lord Houghton by sight, put out his hand to receive the silver coin. But the Lord-Lieutenant fancied the hand was merely proffered in good fellowship, and shook it heartily, to the amusement of the on-lookers. "Capping" is a legitimate tax upon those who "hunt and ride away;" and in Ireland it occasionally yields an income of five and six hundred pounds to a popular Hunt.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has selected his new Cabinet. Surprise is expressed that he has chosen as Secretary of State the principal member of the administration, Judge Gresham, who for thirty years was a leading and influential member of the Republican party. He refused to support Mr. Harrison's election, on the ground that M'Kinleyism was a violation of the traditions of the Republican party. His action secured a Democratic victory in the Republican stronghold of Illinois. Senator Carlisle, who is Secretary to the Treasury, was among the Southern men, the Minister chiefly responsible for the new tariff policy. It is interesting to note his declaration that it will be years before free trade will be practicable in America. He only favours a scaling down of the existing tariff. It is evident that the old South and the new West will be the ruling influences in President Cleveland's administration, power having passed away from the East.

M. ROSSIGNOL, the famous French detective, whose knowledge of Paris is like Sam Weller's knowledge of London, has written a little book on the queer ways in which the lower class of people who live by their wits contrive to support life in the French capital. Among the occupations described is that of the ratters, who seize live rats in the sewers, and sell them to people who go about with little travelling menageries; the skimmers, who skim the fat off the gutters to sell it to makers of perfumery; the cigar-end hunters, who with their long needle pointed sticks, are sufficiently familiar to all who know their Paris; the beggars, who whine for bread and then sell it in heaps; the ant-egg gatherers, who sell ants every Sunday at the bird market; the bird professors, who undertake for a consideration to teach canaries to sing and parrots to talk; and the dealers in tickets of admission to night refuges. It seems that there are luxurious trams who object to "forming tail' in order to get the necessary voucher for a night's lodging, and pay others who are less particular to do the drudgery for them.

DISSATISFACTION with the English *regime* still smoulders in Egypt, being fostered by the self-assertive attitude of the Khedive, and the encouragement thus given to the so-called National party to advance fancied grievances. The influence of the malcontents is already interfering with the working of the established reforms, since English officials find their control paralysed. Unless the Khedive exerts his influence to allay the popular unneasiness, it is feared that a spirit of open resistance will spread throughtout Egypt. This is the more to be deplored as under British administration the prosperity of Egypt develops amazingly. The revenue last year showed a surplus of £E768,000, upon a total revenue of £E20,370,000, despite large remissions of taxation which Sir Elwin Palmer proposed for the last three years and the refusal of certain Powers to enable the full economies proposed to be effected, by their objection to allow £672,000 of the savings from the Conversion Debt to be used for the benefit of the country.

A CURIOUS libel case has begun in London. A doctor, Mr. Herbert Tibbetts, sues the proprietor of the *Electrical Review* for libel, in criticising his pamphlet upon Harnesse's Electropathic Belts. Harnesse is not a regular medical practitioner, and Mr. Tibbetts lately joined his staff, and wrote a pamphlet to make the Harnesse Institution more acceptable to the medical profession. The defendants not only critised Mr. Tibbetts' ignorance of electricity, but also spoke disparagingly of Harnesse's belts. The case attracts enormous interest among medical men, many of whom have been girding at Harnesse for years past. If the defendants establish their plea of justification the suit will seriously affect the reputation of the Harnesse Institution. Financially the place has been an enormous success, for Mr. Harnesse has made profits, it is said, of nearly thirty thousand yearly.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE usual weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation was held, at the Municipal Hall, yesterday afternoon, at 3 p.m., when Dr. Cowasji Hormusji presided; and there were also present Colonel Wilson, Professor Oxenham, Dr. Bhalchandra K. Bhatawadeker, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Messrs. Grattan Geary, Javerilal U. Yajnik, Hurkisondas Narotumdas, and K. M. Shroff.

RE-APPOINTMENT OF A MEMBER.

The Committee considered letter No. 695, General Department, dated 3rd instant, from Mr. Harvey, Under-Secretary, stating that, under Section 46 (1) of the Municipal Act III. of 1888, H. E. the Governor-in-Council had been pleased to re-appoint Mr. Grattan Geary a member of the Standing Committee.

On the motion of the Chairman the letter was recorded.

COMBINATION OF TENDERERS.

In accordance with a notice of motion Dr. Viegas moved "that, considering that lately there has been a combination of several tenderers for Municipal contract works and bidders at public auctions held at the instance of the Municipality, it is desirable that some means should be adopted to secure the Municipality against undue advantage being taken of it. That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to submit any suggestions which, in his opinion, may be calculated to prevent loss to the Municipality by reason of such combinations." In support of the motion Dr. Viegas said that it was a fact that such combinations did take place, and that they were existing. Such combinations brought the prices to a point which was disadvantageous to the Municipality. In his opinion the combinations should not be encouraged, and thus prevent loss caused by such combinations. He suggested to carry out certain work departmentally, which was a much better course. At public auctions also, he remarked, it had been found that several bidders combined, and did not allow the price to go high. He thought the Commissioner from his long experience would be able to suggest such steps as might be advantageous to the Municipality.

Dr. Bhalchandra seconded the proposition.

Mr. Javerilal thought that it was impracticable to break such combinations amongst the tenderers and bidders.

Dr. Viegas said that in advertisements the Municipality must put down that only *bona fide* firms were invited to send in their tenders.

Mr. Javerilal said that he saw no way to remedy such combinations.

The Chairman observed that the mover of the proposition requested the Commissioner to suggest means to remedy such combinations. The Commissioner now had under him a very experienced engineer who might from his experience of tenderers suggest steps to prevent any loss being suffered by the Municipality.

Mr. Geary suggested that if it was not possible to punish tenderers for combinations, steps must be taken to render them harmless. The late Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Grant, had to work against such difficulties, and to remedy them he had carried out the work of road-making departmentally. The course now open to them was to carry out the work departmentally when there was any manifest sign of combination on the part of the contractors.

Mr. Javerilal remarked that estimates were prepared departmentally before a work was entrusted to contractors, and if it was found out that the contractors' work would be disadvantageous, they could carry it out departmentally.

The Commissioner said that the first thing to ascertain was whether the Municipality had ever suffered a loss by such combinations.

Mr. Javerilal said that up to now the combination had no effect on the interests of the Municipality.

The motion was then put to the vote and lost.

A COMPENSATION AS A GRACE.

The Committee next considered letter No. 26,379, dated 6th instant, from the Commissioner, reporting the death of one Pandoo Gopal by being jammed between a fire-engine and the rubble wall of a mill compound, at Kala Chowkey Road. Reporting that the widow of the deceased has applied for some gratuity, and that it is for the Committee to make any recommendation to the Corporation as to the grant of compensation.

Colonel Wilson said that they should consider the question as if the accident had happened by their own private carriage, and they should now do what they would have done in that case.

Dr. Viegas agreed with Colonel Wilson, and remarked that the driver was to some extent responsible for the accident.

The Chairman replied that the coroner's jury did not hold him responsible at all. The deceased and his companions threw up their arms while in front of the fire-engine and that frightened the horse.

Dr. Bhalchandra said that they should take into consideration one circumstance, namely, whether the accident arose from the fault of the deceased, or that of the driver.

Dr. Viegas said that as the accident occurred in consequence of the horse taking fright, the driver must be held responsible for it.

The Commissioner: No, the man who frightened the horse must be held responsible.

Colonel Wilson suggested that a sum of Rs. 100 should be paid to the widow of the deceased, as a matter of grace.

Mr. Grattan Geary said that from his own as well as from the experience of others he could say that natives of this country were not in the habit of shouting out at the time of danger. The man, he added, was not driven over by the fire-engine on the road, but the man went off the road and the engine following killed him. He ventured to say that if such a case had happened in England the driver would have been held liable in a court of law to pay heavy compensation.

Professor Oxenham agreed with Mr. Geary in his remark that the natives of this country did not cry out even in the imminent danger of losing their life.

After some further discussion it was resolved that the letter of the Commissioner be forwarded to the Corporation with the recommendation that as a matter of grace a sum of Rs. 200 be awarded to the widow of Pandu Gopal, a mill-labourer, who was killed on the Kala Chowkey Road on the 13th February last by an accident which happened to the Byculla steam fire-engine.

WATER-SUPPLY TO COORLA MUNICIPALITY.

Further consideration was given to letter No. 24,950, dated 16th ultimo, from the Commissioner, forwarding, for the approval of the Committee and the Corporation, under Section 288 of the Act, copy of a draft-agreement, which it was proposed to be entered into with the Coorla Municipality for a period of five years for the supply of water within their Municipal limit. And letter No. 153, dated 14th ultimo, from the President, Coorla Municipality, forwarding a petition and requesting that a lower rate may be fixed for water taken into dipping wells for free supply to the public.

It was resolved that "as applied for by the Commissioner in his letter, the Corporation be recommended (1) to sanction under the terms of Section 288 of the Muncipal Act, an agreement being entered into with the Coorla Municipality for a period of five years for a supply to them of water within their Municipal limits and on the terms and conditions set forth in the draft-agreement; (2) to inform the President of the Coorla Municipality in reply to his letter No. 153, dated the 14th instant, that the charge for water supplied to that Municipality for consumption gratuitously cannot be reduced below eight annas per 1000 gallons; and (3) that the Commissioner be asked to insert a clause in the contract providing that in case of any extension in Coorla of the free service from dipping wells, during the term of this contract, the Municipal Corporation of Bombay will be prepared to re-consider the rate on water supplied to those wells in spite of the fact that the contract has not expired."

PURCHASE OF LAND ON THE FLATS.

The Committee next considered letter No. 25,387, dated 22nd ultimo, from the Commissioner, requesting the Committee to recommend the Corporation to sanction the purchase, from the Agents, Gordon Mill Company, of 2,357 square yards, or thereabout, of land, a portion of which was inadvertently occupied by the Municipality for the diversion of the 24" Tulsi main in connection with the formation of the storm-water reservoir on the Flats. The cost at the rate of Rs. 2 per square yard, together with interest at 6 per cent. from 12th May, 1886, up to date of payment, to be met from savings in the Drainage Loan, subject to such deduction as may be fair to make for the period of sixteen months, during which no reply was received to the Commissioner's offer.

It was resolved that the letter of the Commissioner be forwarded to the Corporation with a recommendation to sanction the purchase of the land on terms mentioned in the letter.

The Committee then adjourned.

THE Maharaja Scindiah as a memento of his recent visit to Calcutta has forwarded through Nawab Abdul Luteef, Bahadur, donations aggregating nearly Rs. 7,000 to the principal Educational and Medical institutions of the City. Her Highness the Regent Maharani has also given a sum of Rs. 3,000 towards the different female schools and hospitals, and further donations have been made by Rao Bapoo Saheb Jadon, the President of the Gwalior Council.

HYDERABAD PAMPHLET SCANDAL.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, MARCH 6.

TO-DAY the proceedings opened by Mr. Rudra drawing the attention of his Worship to the telegram in the columns of the *Bombay Gazette*, regarding the part he personally had played in the proceedings of Friday last. Mr. Rudra contended that the telegram was malicious and untrue, but his Worship held that it was a correct report of the proceedings. The rest of the day was occupied in the cross-examination, by Mr. Eardley Norton, of Edward Quiros, the ex-police inspector of Lucknow, who swore that Gertrude Donnelly was a respectable woman. The following is the evidence recorded:—

Edward Quiros, cross-examined by Mr. Norton.—You called that lady near the ice-pit Mrs. Donohoe.—Yes.

Is that because it is like Donnelly?—No, that is the way the woman pronounced it.

What was the earliest year you met and knew the Donnellys?—1863.

Where were they living?—At Neill's-gate house, or Mrs. Dubois's house.

Who were the members of the Donnelly family?—I only knew the father and Gertrude. I simply heard about them.

You only heard of them, you did not know them?—Yes.

Was Mrs. Hodges living with them in 1868?—Yes.

In 1868 you had heard nothing against their reputation, including Mrs. Hodges?—No.

Did you know the family in 1869?—I cannot say.

In 1869 Mrs. Hodges was still living with them?—I don't know. I did not go into all these details.

Was it not your business as a police officer in charge of women of ill-fame to go into details about them?—Yes.

In 1869 you did not make enquiries about Mrs. Hodges and Gertrude, because you knew they were respectable?—Yes.

Have you ever seen Mrs. Hodges?—In 1868, I think.

Did not European soldiers visit the house?—No.

Do you mean, you don't know, or that they did not?—They did not.

Had you heard that Mrs. Hodges was in the keeping of the Rajah of Kapurthala?—Yes, she was known to be his mistress.

Then she was leading an unchaste life?—No, not in Lucknow.

Do you consider a woman in the keeping of a Raja a chaste woman?—No.

If Gertrude was in the keeping of one man she would not be leading a chaste life?—No.

Would she be a woman of ill-fame within the police definition?—No.

She would not be subject to police surveillance?—No.

If the same woman was visited quietly by one or two friends she would not be considered a bad woman?—No.

What is your definition of a woman of ill-fame?—One who carried on the practice as a trade.

If she carried on quietly with two she would not be a woman of ill-fame?—No.

If she was visited by three?—If she carried on secretly, she would not be subject to the police.

Then so long as a woman did things quietly and was not obnoxious, and made no noise, she would not be considered to be a regular woman of ill-fame?—No.

I suppose your information about these women depended in a great measure on your subordinates?—Yes, and what I knew myself.

You then visited some of these women?—Yes.

Did you visit Gertrude Donnelly?—No; I knew nothing of her.

Did you visit Mrs. Hodges?—No.

Does it not happen that women who want their names to be kept quiet sometimes pay the police?—I don't know.

Do you know the Evans's?—Yes.

Did Gertrude live at their house?—I don't know.

Did you know Alice Evans?—No.

Did Mrs. Hodges dress in native clothes?—Yes, I saw her once.

May there not have been certain women who lead loose lives who were not known to the police?—Yes.

Did you not at one time keep a woman belonging to the Mulka Abid family?—No.

Was not this woman a great friend of Gertrude Donnelly?—I don't know the woman.

Did you see Mr. Edgelow in Lucknow, in October last?—Yes.

In consequence of a letter you received from me?—Yes.

Did you make a statement to Mr. Edgelow?—Yes, he put some questions to me which I answered.

Were your answers the truth or lies?—Truth.

Are your initials "E. A. Quiros?—Yes.

Did you say you were in charge of the Eastern division?—I said I was second inspector.

Did you tell Mr. Edgelow that Mrs. Hodges and Gertrude Donnelly lived together sometimes before 1873 for several years in Lucknow in different localities, she was notoriously unchaste?—I did not.

If Mr. Edgelow swears you did, you will swear he is a liar?—Yes; but there are two persons named, which is the "she."?

Did you say "she" was unchaste?—No.

Did you mean to imply that either was unchaste?—I meant Mrs. Hodges, but she was not unchaste, but was called a Punjabee.

Will you swear you did not use the phrase "she was unchaste"?—I don't recollect.

Seeing that you cannot remember, will you still swear you did not use the phrase, even if Mr. Edgelow swears you did?—I will swear I did not use the word "unchaste," I may have used some other word.

Mr. Edgelow may have asked, "was she unchaste," and you answered "yes."?—I cannot say. I don't remember.

Well, when the time comes Mr. Edgelow will swear it, so you are warned. Will you swear that he did not ask you whether she was "notoriously unchaste"?—I don't recollect.

Did you say that Mrs. Hodges and Gertrude Donnelly were notorious women of ill-fame?—No.

Did you not say you had old note-books referring to those times?—Yes.

Did you not say you would look them up, and bring them to-morrow?—Yes.

At that interview was not I also present?—Yes.

You did not come back the next day, and did not produce the note-books?—No.

Was not this statement taken by Mr. Edgelow himself?—Yes, you came afterwards.

Nothing else took place?—Yes, before I went you said Mr. Boyle would pay all expenses.

For what?—I don't know.

You did not understand what the expenses had reference to?—No.

If you did not understand, did you ask what Mr. Norton meant?—No.

You did not see Mr. Boyle, and got no expenses?—No.

Did you ever see me again?—Yes, with Abas Ali.

I was there with Abas Ali and Mr. Rhan, the photographer?—Yes.

Were you asked to settle the disputed identity of a certain photograph?—Yes.

The dispute was whether it was a photograph of Mrs. Mehdi Hassan or Mrs. Snell, which you yourself settled?—Yes.

And you declared it to be Mrs. Snell, a connection of yours?—Yes, a step-connection.

Did anything more take place?—Yes, you had a wager about it.

And I lost?—Yes.

Anything else?—You asked why I had not produced the note-books.

Did you say you could not find the books?—No, I said I could not find the names of Mrs. Hodges and Gertrude Donnelly.

After that interview I never spoke to you?—No. At the interview with Mr. Edgelow you have truthfully told all that took place?—Yes.

Do you know Bandu Beg?—No.

Did you ever say to anyone in Lucknow "What is the use of my bothering my head for anybody for nothing?"—No.

You were in Lucknow all October, November, and December?—Yes.

Did you intend to leave Lucknow?—Yes, but I fell sick.

When was that?—The day after I made an affidavit.

You did not make up your mind before you made the affidavit?—I had made up my mind before, and that was why I made the affidavit.

When did you make up your mind to leave?—About three days before I made the affidavit.

Who told you to make it?—No one.

Who told you Mrs. Rostan was arrested?—It was rumoured. A servant of Mr. Duand's told me one or two days before I filed the affidavit.

Did anybody advise you about the affidavit?—Some one whom I had never seen before, and whose name I do not know corrected the affidavit. He came with another man.

Then one man whom you did not know brought another man you did not know, and one of the men commenced to correct your affidavit?—One of them was an acquaintance, a sort of *moonshee* in appearance.

What is a *moonshee* by appearance?—A literate man.

Was he the man who corrected your affidavit?—No.

Why did the other man correct it?—I mentioned I was writing an affidavit, and he just put in a few words.

Then the literate man did nothing ?—No.

What was the other man ?—He was also like a *moonshee*.

He had the signs of literary capacity ?—Yes.

With the affidavit you presented a letter in my handwriting ?—Yes.

In your affidavit you said " After 1868 the father went to the Punjab and Miss Gertrude Donnelly went with him, and both came back to Lucknow in the middle of 1872." Did you not intend it to be understood that Gertrude was away for the whole of that period ?—No ; not all the time. It was only a guess. I meant part of the time.

You further say " and they both came back in the middle of 1872." Did you intend the magistrate to believe that ?—I was not certain regarding dates.

When did Donnelly go to the Punjab ?—I cannot say ; I cannot remember.

Give me some year from the flood upwards ?—I am not certain. I cannot fix a year. I think 1870 or 1871, even that I am not certain.

Did Gertrude go with him ?—I don't know.

When did she go with her father ?—I cannot fix a date.

Will you swear they returned in the middle of 1872 ?—I cannot say.

Then how came you to swear the facts in your affidavit ?—I just imagined the dates.

Did either of the nameless *moonshees* assist you to the dates?—No.

May I take it that your memory with regard to the dates you gave to Mr. Rudra is also uncertain ?—Yes. No ; I have given no dates to Mr. Rudra.

Do you swear you gave no dates to Mr. Rudra ?—I don't recollect. I think I have. I have completely forgotten the questions asked of me.

Will you swear that Gertrude accompanied her father to the Punjab ?—I cannot swear.

You swear in your affidavit that you heard Gertrude was married to Mehdi Hassan in 1873. Who told you ?—I don't know ; it was rumoured.

(Mr. Norton then read to witness part of his affidavit.)

Will you swear that you said one single word of this to Mr. Edgelow at your interview ?—I did mention ; I have not understood you.

Did you communicate those facts to Mr. Edgelow ?—I did not.—I am not certain. When Mr. Edgelow asked me was not Gertrude a common woman, I said it is a hard word to use.

Will you swear that you told Mr. Edgelow she was a " quiet, respectable woman."—Yes ; and also a morally-behaved character.

You did not say that to me ?—Mr. Norton asked me no questions about the Donnellys. Mr. Norton asked me about the books at Abas Ali's.

Do you swear that you said to Mr. Edgelow you knew nothing against the Donnellys ?—Yes.

They were considered respectable people ?—Yes.

That she did not receive the visits of Europeans, Eurasians, or Natives for immoral purposes ?—Yes.

Did you say her father was a man of retired habits, and did not associate with other people ?—Yes.

Did you say they had gone to the Punjab in 1868 ?—I don't recollect.

And that they came back in 1872 ?—I don't recollect.

Did you say you heard in 1873 of Gertrude's marriage ?—I am not sure ; I think I did.

I (Mr. Norton) did not hear the statement ?—No.

Did you not in your affidavit say " I visited Mr. Norton at the Royal Hotel, and mentioned the fact above-stated to him ?"—I made no verbal statement ; I merely gave it.

But you swore to it ?—Yes.

And it is true ?—Yes.

Have you heard what I have read ?—I cannot understand what you mean.

(Mr. Norton re-read the affidavit.)

Did you make this statement to me ?—I may have made part of it.

Here Mr. Norton glanced towards the witness-box.

Mr. Rudra : I must object to this. Mr. Norton is looking at the witness in a peculiar and threatening manner.

Mr. Norton : I did nothing of the kind.

His Worship to witness : Do you feel intimidated in any way ?

Witness : Yes ; but I am telling the truth before God.

Mr. Norton : It would be much more to the purpose if you told it before the Magistrate.

His Worship : This is ridiculous.

Mr. Norton : You have sworn you told me the facts ?—I may have told you a portion.

You have sworn that the only conversation you had with me was about expenses. Is that statement true ?—I had some conversation with you.

Witness proceeded to make rambling statements, and his Worship threatened, if he continued to do so, to deal with him for contempt of court.

Do you now maintain you had two conversations with me ?—Yes.

What was the second conversation ?—Mr. Norton put some questions to me regarding Miss Donnelly's character, and I told him to my knowledge she was moral and I knew nothing against her. Mr. Norton asked me to look into my note-books, and I said I would, but did not expect to find anything about her.

Is that the whole of the conversation ?—No. There was some talk which I do not recollect. It was something about Mrs. Hodges, and that some people called her a loose character.

Did Mr. Edgelow hear it ?—I think so.

Will you say you told me they were respectable people ?—No, not all.

Then what did you tell me ?—That I knew nothing against her personal character.

You have sworn that you said nothing to me at Abas Ali's about the Donnellys. Do you now swear that you mentioned that Gertrude and her father returned to Lucknow in 1873 ?—I don't understand you ; I get confused. You will not let me explain. I did not tell you that, but other things.

What did you tell me ?—You asked me about her conduct, and how she behaved.

What did you say ?—Nothing.

You said nothing ?—I told you she was not a bad woman.

But you have told me you said nothing ?—I did not think.

His Worship : You had better think, or you will get yourself into serious trouble.

Can you recollect anything else ?—I cannot ; I am bothered, weak, and nervous.

Did you tell me at the Royal Hotel that you heard Mehdi Hassan had married Gertrude ?—I don't recollect ; that is the shortest.

Who told you they were married ?—I can tell you, but I object.

His Worship : You will have to answer.

Witness : Well, Duand.

Mr. Norton : O. Duand, the guard on the railway. This is interesting ; any one else ?—Only a native.

Had the native a name ?—I don't remember it.

You swore in your affidavit that you told me the facts stated in the affidavit at the Royal Hotel ?—Yes, but not in the same words. I don't remember.

His Worship : Is what you have stated here on oath, or what you have said in your affidavit true ?—I don't know. I don't understand.

Witness gave considerable trouble here, and could not be got to answer the question, merely stating " I don't recollect."

Did you or did you not tell me about the Donnelly's return ?—I don't understand.

His Worship : Is it worth while pressing the question.

Mr. Norton : You say in your affidavit. " That, notwithstanding my statement to Mr. Norton, I am informed I have been included in the list of witnesses for the defence." Did you not mean the magistrate to believe that you had told me she was a good woman, yet in spite of that I had insisted upon calling you to prove she was a woman of bad character ?

The question had to be repeated several times, when witness replied : You told me you were going to call me, and would telegraph to the magistrate for leave to call me.

Do you wish us to believe I was going to call you, notwithstanding you had told me she was a virtuous woman ?—Yes.

Why did you not mention Mr. Edgelow in your affidavit ?—Because you wrote to me, and I knew you, and because Mr. Edgelow told me he was assisting Mr. Norton.

Questioned as to why he did not inform Mr. Norton of the fact of his leaving Lucknow, witness said " I had nothing to expect from you."

Was not the affidavit suggested by one of Mehdi Hassan's friend ?—I don't know who it was ; it might have been one of his friends.

Was the suggestion made before those two men called on you ?—No.

When were you asked to come here ?—A telegram was brought to me. I don't know the sender's name.

Was it Mehdi Hassan ?—I don't know.

What did the telegram say ?—Send Quiros and Mirza immediately.

Did you receive any money ?—No ; I got a ticket. Mirza paid all.

You stay at Mr. Mehdi Hassan's ?—Yes.

What is Mirza going to prove ?—I don't know.

Did you ask what he was going to say ?—No.

Are you to receive any remuneration for coming here ?—No. If you want the truth——

Mr. Norton : No, that is impossible. You are to get nothing ?—No money.

What then ?—I will ask a favour.

What is the favour ?—I cannot say.

His Worship : You must answer.

Witness : I will ask him if he can do anything regarding getting me an appointment in Hyderabad.

Mr. Norton : Have you hinted that fact to Mehdi Hassan ?—No. I have only said I wanted to see Hyderabad.

Has he said that when the case is over he will give you something ?—No.

Re-examination.—Witness had never conveyed to Mr. or Mrs. Mehdi Hassan that he desired an appointment. At the time Mr. Norton told him he could get his expenses from Mr. Boyle he had incurred none.

The court then adjourned.

VICTORIA NATURAL HISTORY INSTITUTE.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, the case in which A. Murray, manager of the Victoria Natural History Institute, is charged with cheating P. A. Collins by false reprsentation, in respect of Rs. 1,500 paid by the complainant to the accused, as security, came on for hearing, before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate. Mr. Sanders-Slater, barrister-at-law, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Byramji Warden, pleader, defended the accused.

In opening the case for the prosecution, Mr. Slater said that the evidence he would adduce would be sufficient to convince his Worship that the accused was guilty of cheating the complainant by false representations. He would be able to prove conclusively that the accused cheated the complainant to the extent of Rs. 1,500. The accused advertised that there was a vacancy of a " branch superintendent " in the Victoria Natural History Institute. The advertisement was circulated all over India, and candidates were asked to apply at the head office, Ripon Road, Byculla. The complainant came down to Bombay from Hyderabad, and saw the accused in connection with the vacancy. The first interview between the complainant and the accused took place on the 12th of May, and on that day the accused gave a hand-bill to the complainant, in which it was stated that the Victoria Natural History Institute was established for the purpose of trading, and it also was an aid to science in bringing to light new animals, birds, insects, &c. The hand-bill further stated that the Governments of Bombay, the North-West Provinces, and the Punjab, gave pecuniary aid to the Institute to the extent of Rs. 5,000. The head office was at Byculla, besides many branches all over India and two branches in England—at Oxford and Whepstone. The duties of the branch and depot were to canvass for the work among gentlemen residing at their stations or in their neighbourhood. The branch superintendent had to pay a security of Rs. 2,000, Rs. 1,500 in cash and Rs. 500 by monthly deductions of Rs. 5 each ; salaries Rs. 30 to Rs. 120. The securities were to be lodged with the Bank of the Institute (the Agra Bank, Limited). The capital of the Institute was one lakh of rupees, besides Rs. 18,000 in reserve fund. The hand-bill was signed by T. Misquitta. Mr. Slater, continuing, said that the accused gave a book to the complainant purporting to be three years' report of the working of the Institute. The accused expressed his willingness to confer the vacancy on the complainant if he undertook to deposit a sum of Rs. 1,500 with the accused, as security. The accused also showed a copy of deed of partnership to the complainant. Mr. Slater, after reading the deed of agreement proceeded to say that on the faith of those documents and the statement made by the accused the complainant was induced to part with the sum of Rs. 1,500. On the 17th of May, 1892, the complainant received his appointment in writing from the accused and proceeded to Secunderabad to take charge of the duties of his appointment. Subsequently the complainant received certain information in consequence of which he came down to Bombay, and had an interview with the accused. The complainant asked the accused to produce the books of accounts of the Institute with the London and County Bank, but the accused had possibly none, or at any rate he did not produce them. The complainant communicated with the Bank, and the reply he received revealed the fact that the Institute had no account with the Bank. The complainant then forwarded a letter to the Governments of Bombay, North-West Provinces, and the Punjab, and received a reply that the Institute received no grants from them. The Bombay Government had only subscribed to a periodical, which was published by James Murray, and of which only three copies had been received. The complainant then wrote to the head Post Office at home to inquire whether there was a branch office of the Institute at No. 232, Oxford House. But the reply showed that there was no branch of the Institute in existence there. The complainant then sent in his resignation, and instituted the proceedings. Mr. Slater then called the complainant into the witness-box.

Mr. P. A. Collins, examined by Mr. Sanders-Slater, said that his attention was drawn to a certain advertisement *re* the Victoria Natural History Institute, which appeared in certain papers at Madras. In that advertisement mention was made about a vacancy at Hyderabad. He saw that advertisement in the *Hindu*. He knew a man, Falker, who was a head clerk under the accused. The witness came down to Bombay, and saw the accused personally on the 12th of May. The accused informed the witness that the man, who was appointed superintendent at the Hyderabad branch, was dead, and he would give his place to the witness if he paid Rs. 1,500 as security to the accused. The witness made enquiries as to the Institute. The accused gave him a copy of a hand-bill and a deed. Witness asked the accused as to where he deposited the amounts of the security, and the accused replied that he deposited the money in the London and County Bank. Witness gave the accused a cheque for Rs. 1,500 on the Bank of Bombay not on the occasion of the first interview but on the second occasion, namely, the 17th of May. The book and the handbill were given to the witness by the accused at the first interview, and he told him to read them for himself. The accused said that in regard to the book, the referees were mentioned on the cover of a book. That was all that passed at the first interview. The witness read the book, the handbill, and the copy of the deed. The accused said that the five gentlemen mentioned in the deed were his partners. The accused said that as Indian banks were speculating, he placed the deposit in the London and County Bank, which was not speculating at all. The accused further said that the capital and reserve fund of the Institute were also deposited with the London and County Bank. He also said that the whole of the superintendents lodged their money in the Bank. The witness gave the cheque for Rs. 1.500 to the accused on the 17th of May, and the accused signed a receipt in his presence. He paid the money to the accused, because he was fond of Natural History, and wanted to learn the work. He would not have paid the money if he were to keep it himself, but he did so as the accused promised to deposit the money in the Bank. He took the accused as a gentleman and believed his statements. He would not have paid the money if the accused had not told him what he did. He received his appointment in writing on the 17th of May. He went to Secunderabad, and took up the duties of his appointment. The accused sent him some articles for sale, and they were worth about Rs. 200. There was nothing at the Secunderabad branch before the witness went there. He got there some work from the Nizam, and he cured some skins. In October, Subraya Chati came to Secunderabad, and had a conversation with the witness, in consequence of which he came to Bombay and saw the accused and asked him to pay the arrears of salary due to him. The accused at once gave Rs. 204 to the witness. Subraya Chati had written a letter to the witness imparting certain information before he saw the accused. The complainant showed a copy of the letter which he had received from Subraya to the accused who told the witness not to fear about the money he had deposited as security and gave a copy of a letter and circular to the complainant. Mr. Carten was present at the time. The witness asked the accused for the original copy of the deed, but he said that it was with their solicitors at Madras. The accused said that if the witness entertained any fear about his deposit-money he would write to the head firm and get permission to return the deposit. The witness had spent Rs. 500 for house-rents and for the maintenance of the staff at Secunderabad, but the accused paid him only Rs. 250, which the complainant unwillingly accepted. He again came down to Bombay, and saw the accused. A number of other superintendents had come down to receive their arrears of pay due to them. The accused then began to hide himself. The witness resigned his post, and when he came down to Bombay he asked the accused to return the money which he had deposited as security with the accused, who replied that he would turn out the witness if he asked for the money again. He had not received his money from the accused. Mr. Misquitta was at Madras. He was to come to Bombay on the 13th instant.

At this stage the case was adjourned until Thursday next.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes " as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

SALVATION DEMONSTRATION AT THE NOVELTY THEATRE.

The Novelty Theatre was filled to its utmost capacity, principally by the military, on Tuesday night, on the occasion of a thanksgiving meeting for the restoration of Col. Ruhani (Miss Lucy Booth) to health and vigor after her severe illness in Nariad. The entire staff arranged itself on the Novelty platform with its band of cymbals, guitars, and banjos. Shortly after the proceedings were commenced, Miss Lucy Booth appeared upon the stage, and was immediately greeted by the entire band, firing a "Salvation Volley." A handsome garland of flowers was suspended around her neck, while a beautiful bouquet, which had been presented by one of the audience, was handed to her. The company then engaged in prayer, after which the gathering took up the singing of song No. 2 on the programme, "We are marching over the Regions, Where the Slavery of Sin, Is enforced by Hellish Legions." When its last words " Fight on until in every land your Colors Wave," had died away, one of the band, known as "Old Mercury," who is editor of the *War Cry* stepped forward, and sang one of his own compositions, on the return of Colonel Ruhani from the gates of death and welcoming her back to the glorious fight. He then went on to explain how their constitution in Bombay had been deeply affected by the sad news concerning Colonel Ruhani and their anxiety at her dangerous condition. But, he said, their cry for her recovery had been heard, and he was glad to see her back amongst them once more fully restored. He must, therefore, call upon every soldier of the Army and every soldier of God to send up one united cry of praise and many loud Hallelujahs. God had answered their prayer, and in the restoration of Colonel Ruhani, they had a proof that he still lived and had truly come to their aid for India's sake. He praised God for this. He then went on to say that ten years had passed since he landed in India when the work was carried on by a mere handful of twenty officers. But God had stood by them, and that day they rejoiced over a wondrous triumph he had given them in helping them to win thousands of souls in India under the leadership of their loved Colonel. The entire assembly then joined in the singing of " Oh it was love, It was wondrous love; The love of God for me, That brought My Saviour down to die on Calvary." One of the lady-members of the Army then told the audience that Colonel Ruhani desired her to inform the audience that a collection would be made. She then explained that Colonel Ruhani had many burdens to bear, but the heaviest of them was the financial one, and it was on this account they make the appeal to enable her to go on with her work after her severe illness, and after coming back to Bombay.

Miss Lucy Booth then addressed her audience and narrated her trials and hardships in Goojerat and the weak state of constitution to which she had been reduced by her illness in Nariad. She said she fancied she had arrived at the River Jordan and had resigned herself to the will of God. But it pleased Him to answer the prayers of their band and restore her again to life. She had received several letters from her father in England who, though he said he might not see her again, yet advised her to resign herself to God's will. She had now been restored to health and it was her intention, with the assistance of her Salvation friends, to continue the work of salvation in India.

After a collection was made, several songs were given, and the proceedings were brought to a very satisfactory conclusion.

THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY VOLUNTEERS.

The annual inspection of the Volunteers by the Viceroy took place on Saturday last in the grounds of Government House, upwards of 1,100 being on parade. Lord Lansdowne, at the conclusion of the inspection, delivered the following speech :—

" Colonel Chatterton, Officers, Non-commissioned Officers and men of the Presidency Volunteers,—It gives me much pleasure once more to see the Battalion on parade, and I am glad to be able to congratulate you upon the strength in which you have turned out, and upon the appearance of the different Corps which are represented upon the ground. I am also able to add what you will value much more than any commendation of mine, which is, that his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, in whom the Volunteers of India are about to lose a tried and consistent friend, has expressed his entire approval of the appearance of the Battalion. It is very satisfactory to me to know that the history of the Battalion during the past 12 months has been in every way creditable to it. The five Corps have recently been inspected by General Lance, and he has borne witness to the excellence of their drill, and to the soldierlike manner is which they have acquitted themselves. The performance of the Battalion in regard to musketry has been not less creditable than in former years. During the present season the Punjab and North-West Volunteers have on three occasions, challenged Calcutta to a friendly contest, and have upon each occasion encountered defeat. 'B' Company of the Calcutta Volunteer Rifles, which I have had the pleasure of complimenting upon former occasions, has repeated its success of last year, and has again headed the list in the Team Volley Matches of the Bengal Presidency Rifle Association, with a record score showing all 56 shots on the target, and a total of 218 points, or an average of nearly 4 points per shot—a most remarkable and creditable performance, of which the Calcutta Volunteer Rifles may well be proud. The same Company, for the fourth year in succession, has won the Inter-Company Challenge Shield, and one member of the Company, has earned special distincttion by carrying off prizes in every large meeting of the year. I must say a word of special commendation in regard to the shooting of the Cadet Battalion. The Companies of St. Joseph's School, of St. Xavier's, and of the Free School, have specially distinguished themselves. The St. Joseph's Company has, in particular, been conspicuous for the number of prizes which it has won, and I am glad to acknowledge that that success is due to the personal interest taken in the Company by the Reverend Brothers of that School, who have recognised, and I think very wisely, the importance of military training and discipline as a part of the education of the lads committed to their charge. I may add that the Annual Course returns for the whole Battalion show steady improvement, and that in the shooting, both of individual members, and of teams, a high level of excellence has been maintained, showing conclusively how much attention has been paid to this most important subject. I am glad to hear that all the Corps, with the exception of the Cadets, have been able to hold Camps-of-Excercise, and I must express my admiration of the manner in which the Calcutta Light Horse, as well as the Infantry Corps, got through their work in Camp, in spite of considerable discomforts under canvas, owing to the extraordinary inclemency of the weather. The Calcutta Light Horse were fortunate in securing the asistance, throughout the time when they were in camp, of Captain Edwards, the Adjutant of the Behar Light Horse. Captain Edwards' presence no doubt largely contributed to the success of the inspection, at which the Corps was so warmly commended by the Cavalry Officer who commands the Brigade. As this is the fifth occasion on which I have seen the Battalion on parade, I may be allowed to express the gratification with which, during the past four years, I have watched the steady increase in the strength of the different Corps. The Calcutta Light Horse, which in 1889 mumbered 85, now has 129 members. The Cossipore Artillery, which had a strength of 210 in 1889, now has a strength of 246. The two Battalins of Calcutta Volunteer Rifles, which were 1,079 strong in 1889, now number no less than 1,389, and the strength of the Eastern Bengal Railway Volunteers has risen within the same period of time from 272 to 458. The grand total of the Battalion which numbered 1,646 upon the first occasion of my inspection of it after I arrived in India, now stands at 2,222. Colonel Chatterton, it is a source of no little pride and satisfaction to myself that I have been connected with the Regiment as its Honorary Colonel, and that it has increased both in strength and efficiency during the time of my connection with it. I am glad to have this opportunity of assuring you, in the name of the Government of India, that we greatly appreciate the public spirit shown by the Presidency Volunteers, and that it is our earnest desire to do what we can to promote the efficiency and the welfare of the Corps. I hope that the continued and increasing interest thus shown by the citizens of Calcutta in the Volunteer movement will be maintained in years to come, and that on the part of the Government of India there will be no failure to accord to the Volunteers an honourable place in our military system, and to give them the support and encouragement which they have a right to expect. I hope that on your side there will be no falling off in the strong sense of duty, and the manly enthusiasm, which have induced you to devote your time and your energy to the military service of the Crown."

Lady Lansdowne then distributed the principal prizes. Sergeant Harvey was the winner of the Viceroy's Purse. At the conclusion of the ceremony, three cheers were given for the Viceroy and Lady Lansdowne.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore, in every case Grey or White hair," to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle.—Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE HOME RULE BILL.

MR. SEXTON'S SPEECH.

In the debate on the Home Rule Bill, Mr. Sexton spoke as follows :—

He maintained that if a thing was right to do a way could easily be found to do it, and if it was right to give liberty to the people of Ireland a mode would easily be devised. Reference had been made to the case of Canada. In his (Mr. Sexton's) judgment the lesson to be drawn from Canada was decidedly in favour of Home Rule. Canada had been disloyal, but became loyal when Home Rule was conceded. The country had a right to expect to hear without delay what impression had been made upon the minds of the Nationalist members by the statement submitted to the House by the First Minister of the Crown. That ancient Parliament which had lived through centuries had passed through many dramatic incidents, had never witnessed a more marvellous episode, one more sympathetic to the cultured mind, and more touching to the general mind. (Cheers.) Some of them who remembered when the right hon. gentleman, at the age of seventy-seven, brought in his Bill of 1886, thought that after a period of seven years it would fall to his lot to renew that noble effort, and looking back upon all that had passed within the last seven years, and remembering how cheerfully the right hon. gentleman accepted the fiat of the people, with what single-minded devotion and energy he had supported the Irish cause during those seven years, remembering with what an heroic soul, with what an even temper, he had encountered all the difficulties—difficulties which neither he nor they could have anticipated—when they thought of all this, he said that win or lose—though he held they would win—loud cheers—the right hon. gentleman had secured beyond all challenge the gratitude of the Irish people. (Renewed cheers.) If he were an Englishman, no matter what his party was, he should be proud that his race had produced such a man. They would not find his peer in any other country. There was no man in England at the age of eighty-four who could have produced with such brilliant lucidity and marvellous concentration of intellectural power the scheme he had laid before the House that day. (Hear, hear.) The devotion of his age to this cause and the heroism with which he had accepted the almost incessant labour in that cause had aroused in the breasts of the generous-minded people of England an intensity of feeling somewhat more than political, which had somewhat of the devotion of personal feeling, and which in his judgment, whatever might be said of obstruction in the House of Commons or of possible action by the House of Lords, would prove to be an unconquerable force. (Cheers.) It was simple justice to acknowledge the diligence and promptitude with which the Prime Minister had pressed on the fulfilment of his promise by introducing this Bill on the first available day. The question was whether the scheme presented in outline that day did offer for the security of Ireland, within the usages of the British constitution, a free legislature and executive. [Mr. Marjoribanks here handed to Mr. John Morley, amid the ringing cheers of the House, a telegram of the result of Pontefract election.] The Prime Minister once spoke of the " flowing tide.' (Loud cheers.) That tide appeared to be flowing still. (Cheers.) They had not reached high water mark yet, but they were near it. Upon the crest of the wave they would either carry Home Rule at the first attempt or submerge perhaps some ancient institution. (Laughter and cheers.) Upon the subject of the Imperial Parliament a great deal was wasted. The supremacy of the Imperial Parliament was a virtual fact, which would not be made more or less actual by a declaration, but he held that as a compact by men of common sense there would be no capricious or vexatious interference by this Parliament within its appointed sphere—with the Irish Parliament. If there were the presence of the 80 members which were sufficient to produce an Irish constitution would be sufficient to protect an Irish constitution. The provisions of the Bill for an Irish executive were better than those of the Bill of 1886. (Hear, hear.) The Bill as a whole was better than the Bill of 1886. (Hear, hear.) The constitutional functions of the Irish Ministers and their power to control were stated with a clearness which he thought was absent from the former Bill. The control of the police was a fundamental matter, and it was, he understood, intended that the Irish Government should have power to establish a local civil force in each county, and when it informed the Lord Lieutenant that it had established an adequate force, the Lord Lieutenant would withdraw the constabulary from that area. When the Irish Government had established an adequate force for Ireland, then the Lord Lieutenant, in his discretion after several years from the passing of the Act, would dissolve the Irish constabulary. It would be a limited term, and should be stated in the Bill, but as to a question of a year or two, he did not think the Irish people or their representatives would be disposed to be exacting. He spoke that night with the full authority of the whole body of Irish Nationalists. (Hear, hear. " No, no," by Col. Nolan.) He spoke with the full authority of those with whom he acted. Such disagreements as had occurred between the Irish constabulary and the people were greatly due to the fact that the former had duties hateful to the people and often to themselves. (A laugh, followed by loud cheers.) With Home Rule the police would have no duties placing them in antagonism to the population. The Irish Government and people would be most willing to change the constabulary from a military to a civil force and to facilitate any arrangements to secure that the men's engagements to the Imperial Parliament should be faithfully fulfilled and their interests safeguarded. (Hear, hear.) Passing to the proposed legislature he said that so far as the question was one between two orders in one House or in two he preferred the latter. The second House being intended as a safeguard, Irish Nationalists had no objection to it. As to the Legislative Assembly, or Lower House, he was satisfied, that, elected on the present franchise, it would represent the opinion of the country, and faithfully discharge its functions. (Hear, hear.) It would, however, be the smallest Legislature in the world for the population it would represent, and perhaps it would be as well if power were taken to alter its numbers, while preserving the proportions between the two Houses. Turning to the Legislative Council, or Upper House, he remarked that Mr. Chamberlain (at that moment sitting opposite), who lighted up the question occasionally by sallies into arithmetic, which illustrated his courage better than his scientific training—(laughter)—said sometimes that the Unionists were a third of the population of Ireland, and at other times that they numbered nearly two millions. Well, the Legislative Council would be elected on a rating franchise of more than 20*l*. per annum. They had been told that the constituents would number 170,000 ; but he was inclined to think they would be nearer 150,000. Only one person in every 30 would have a vote for the Upper Chamber. If, as Mr. Chamberlain said, the Unionists were 2,000,000, and possessed absolutely all the wealth of Ireland, did it not follow that they would elect the whole Legislative Council. (Laughter and cheers.) If the Unionists were only half as strong as Mr. Chamberlain represented, they would elect not only the Legislative Council, but so many also of the Assembly that in a joint sitting there might be a close run between them and the popular party. He (Mr. Sexton) was, however, willing to accept the arrangement, recognising that the function of the Council would be to protect the minority from precipitate legislation. This part of the scheme was in his opinion an improvement on the proposal of 1886. The Prime Minister had said that the restrictions on the power of the Irish Parliament would be substantially the same as those put forward in 1886, with an amendment taken from the American Constitution to guard personal freedom. Mr. Sexton desired to study the amendment. In the meantime, he admitted that any provision protecting personal freedom, and taken from such a source, would be scarcely likely to meet opposition from the Nationalists. (Hear, hear.) The Irish people did not desire to inflict injustice upon any class or upon any man with respect to religious belief, property, freedom, or life. (Cheers.) So far as restrictions might dissipate apprehentions, the Nationalists would not be disposed to oppose them, provided they did not interfere with the necessary powers of the Legislature concerning public interests. The reservations to the Imperial Parliament he understood were not materially different from those proposed in 1886, and, that being so, his friends and he did not object to them. He thought, however, that he was entitled to assume that if the Irish Land Question was reserved to the Imperial Parliament for three years it would at the end of that period pass to the Irish Legislature. In the meantime, considering that it was the most important of Irish Questions, he felt entitled to ask that the Irish members in this House should be maintained for those three years at their present number. (Derisive laughter from the Opposition.) The veto of the Crown was in a better form than that proposed in 1886, which was unanimously accepted by the Irish members. There was therefore no need to dwell on it. As to *ultra vires* it would greatly tend to conciliate the feeling of Ireland if it could be arranged that there should be a rota of Privy Councillors to prevent the tribunal being arbitrarily formed. The disappearance of the receiver-general and the substitution of a plan whereby the Goverment would collect the whole of the local revenue, except the customs, was an improvement. So long as Ireland contributed to the Imperial exchequer in proportion to her means, so long she had a right to have a vote upon Imperial affairs. The propability was that when Home Rule was passed the House of Commons would not hear the voices of the Irish members or be troubled with their votes, unless British Ministers were reasonably suspected—(laughter)—of attempting to use the vote of the Crown against the just rights of the Irish legislature. Then it would be found that the unique position in which Ireland stood of having a parliament in Ireland and a representation at Westminister would stand her in good stead. (Opposition cheers.) So far as the scheme was concerned of framing Ireland's political constitution, he believed it was worthy of the acceptance of the Irish people. The scheme of finance was open to objection, and Ireland was entitled to more favourable terms. He undertook to demonstrate that in any series of years the profit of the Imperial exchequer for Ireland had been less, and very considerably less, than the contribution now demanded. The Irish Government was responsible for the payment of the Irish police, for the pension charge, and for two-thirds of the future pension charge. When they added those three sums together, and calculated in addition that Ireland had to pay every penny of the cost of her own local police, he thought it would be quite evident that when the local police force was established, or in course of establishment, the charge for the police would so far exceed the sum of one million pounds sterling a year, that the surplus would be absorbed. They had come to the conclusion that the terms now offered were less favourable than those offered in 1886, that the surplus would be absorbed for a number of years by the cost of the police, and that in a treaty between the wealthiest country and the poorest country in the world the terms were not what they might expect. His did not seriously imagine that the scheme in that respect would be maintained. He had the most uniqualified confidence in the equitable spirit of the Prime Minister and also in the spirit of the Liberal party, who had stood by Ireland so nobly—(cheers)—and so generously during the struggle, and if there was one thing more certain than another about the masses of the people of this country who accepted the policy of Home Rule, it was that they would say, " If you give a native Government and a native Constitution to Ireland, give them with the means of carrying that Constitution through." (Cheers.) He asked for a reconsideration of the financial scheme ; he asked particularly that the proposals as to the police should be reconsidered ; and he felt the utmost confidence that, with regard to a question of that kind—so little a matter to a great and wealthy country—a trivial question would not be permitted to mar the greatness of a constitution which, in his opinion, would secure political liberty to Ireland—(cheers)—and by political liberty he meant, firstly, the right of a legislature to make laws for the country, and, secondly, the duty of the Government of that country to hold itself responsible. (Cheers.)

Colonel Saunderson adversely criticised the proposals of the Government, and said they had listened to the eloquence of one who seemed animated with an unremorseful desire to culminate a great career with the ruin of the Constitution of his country. (Laughter.) Incidentally referring to the speech of the hon. member for South Edinburgh (Mr. Herbert Paul) he spoke of it as one of the most eloquent and able maiden speeches ever delivered in that House, a speech which showed that that gentleman was bound to rise high in the Radical party. (Hear, hear.) For the party which he (Col. Saunderson) represented, he promised that the Bill would receive, from start to finish, the most determined and uncompromising opposition. There was no need for him to utter any threats as to what they intended to do—(laughter)—but unless this country was blind it could not be indifferent to the great manifestations made in Ireland last summer. The majority in that House could pass the Bill—(hear, hear)—and create this Dublin Government, but they had not the power to make the loyalists of Ireland obey it. (Laughter and Opposition cheers.) Before the army of Great Britain would be employed to shoot them down there must be a British Home Rule majority in that House.

POINTS OF THE HOME RULE BILL.

A summary of the points of the Home Rule Bill, as set forth in Mr. Gladstone's speech, will be found convenient for reference.

THE PREAMBLE.

The preamble declares the supreme authority of Parliament to be unimpaired and unrestricted.

THE ENACTING CLAUSES.

The clauses provide for an Irish Legislature, with " power to make laws for the peace, order, and good government of Ireland, in respect to matters exclusively relating to Ireland, or some part thereof " ; they settle the constitution of the new Legislature ; they expressly reserve certain legislation for the Imperial Parliament ; they devolve the powers of the Crown on a Viceroy, appointed for six years ; and provide him with an Executive Committee ; they reserve a power of veto to him and to the Crown ; they safeguard the interests of the judges and the Royal Irish Constabulary ; they provide for the retention of Irish members in Parliament with a limited voting power, and they set forth a scheme for the settlement of the financial relationships of Great Britain and Ireland.

THE NEW LEGISLATURE.

The new Legislature is to consist of two Chambers

(*a*) The Legislative Council.—This is to be a representative Chamber of 48 members, elected for eight years by voters (owners or occupiers) with a twenty-pound rating qualification, no voter to exercise his franchise in more than one constituency. Its constitution cannot be altered by any Act of the Irish Parliament. In the event of a conflict with the Legislative Assembly, the Bill on which dispute has arisen may be sent up again after two years, or after a dissolution, and in the event of the Bill being again refused, it must be then considered and the issue determined by the joint vote of the two Houses.

(*b*) The Legislative Assembly.—This is to be an assembly of 103 members representing the same constituencies and elected in the same way as the present members for Ireland. They must seek re-election before sitting in the Irish Parliament. The duration of this House is only to be five years. After six years it may legislate as to its own numbers, but is bound to have regard to the distribution of population in any Reform Bill which it may pass. It will have the control of Money Bills, but these must previously originate with the Viceroy and his Committee.

DISABILITIES OF THE IRISH PARLIAMENT.

The Acts of the Irish Parliament will only be valid in so far as they are not contrary to Acts of the Imperial Parliament. The new legislature will be incapacitated by the statute from passing Acts injurious to religious freedom or restricting personal liberty. It will have nothing to do with such subjects as the Crown, a Regency, or the Viceroy, peace or war, national defence, treaties, or foreign relations, dignities, or titles, the law of treason, alienage, trade, or coinage. The land question is to be reserved to the Imperial Parliament for three years.

DATE OF MEETING.

The first Tuesday in September is the date contemplated for the meeting of the Irish Parliament.

THE VICEROY AND THE VETO.

The Viceroy in future is to be appointed for six years, subject to the revoking power of the Crown, and he is to have an Executive Committee, consisting of members of the Irish Privy Council, on whose advice he will give or withhold his consent to Irish legislation subject to the instruction of the Sovereign in respect to any particular Bill. He and his Committee alone have the power of appealing to the Privy Council to decide any question arising as to the invalidity of any Act of the Irish Parliament.

JUDGES AND CONSTABULARY.

The judges are to be irremovable ; and for six years judges will be appointed as at present, the emoluments of any future judge will be fixed by the Irish Parliament, to which is thus secured a joint control. The Royal Irish Constabulary are to be gradually transferred into, or replaced by, forces under local authorities, but are meanwhile under the Viceroy's control.

IRISH MEMBERS IN THE IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

The number of Irish members in the Imperial Parliament will in future be eighty, and they will not vote on Bills or motions expressly confined to Great Britain, or on any tax not levied in Ireland, or on any vote or appropriation of money other than for Imperial services. The provisions regarding them are qualified by the proviso " unless and until Parliament shall otherwise determine."

IRISH FINANCE.

By the financial arrangements, the contribution of Ireland to Imperial purposes is secured out of the Customs Revenue.

A Chancery action, before Mr. Justice North, has disclosed an extraordinary narrative of deception regarding the parentage of a boy, upon whom a settlement had been made in his fictitious character as the illegitimate son of Mr. Frederick Coxon and his wife. When the father died, leaving £9,000, the family settled half on the son, paying interest to the mother for thirteen years for the education and maintenance of the boy. She married again, but separated from her husband, into whose hands fell a letter from a dress-maker, demanding from his wife hush-money for having sold her infant child thirteen years since, who has since passed as Mr. Coxon's offspring. The Court set the settlement aside.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—March 7.

Garland, Capt, Bengal, 2nd High L I, on leave, from Fyzabad.
Whyte, Lt, Bo, Lanc Fuslrs, on leave, from Poona.
Rosseter, Major, Bo, D A A Genl, for Musketry, on duty, from Karachi.

March 8.

Thomas, Lt, Bo, 1st Worc Regt, on leave, from Kamptee.
Smith, Lt-Col, Ms, R A, on duty, from Belgaum.
Layton, Lt, Bengal R W Fuslrs, on leave, from Ghazipur.
Trent, Capt, Bengal, 1st East, Lanc Regt, on leave, from Lucknow.

DEPARTURES.—March 3.

Benson, Capt, Bo, R A, on leave, to Kanara.

March 7.

Bridges, 2nd Lt, Bo, 9th Bo Infy, from leave, to Mhow.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 9th March.

1. The proficiency class will meet at the Nesbit Road Head-Quarters at 8-30 p.m. to-morrow.
2. There will be Class-firing at Cooria to-morrow. Train leaves the Victoria Terminus at 5-30 a.m. (local time) and Byculla 10 minutes later.
3. It is notified for information that the Colaba rifle range is placed at the disposal of the Corps for class firing, on Saturday afternoons during this month. Members who have not fired their class are requested to avail themselves of this opportunity. The firing will take place from 3 p.m. to dusk.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS-SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL THE HON. L. H. BAYLEY, A.-D.-C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 9th March.

1. The Regiment will parade on Saturday, the 11th instant, at 5 p.m., at the Town Hall. Red uniform, helmets, arms and accoutrements. Members who are at the Tram terminus at Colaba, Parel Road, Grant Road, and Girgaum, at 4 p.m., and those met on the way will have their fares paid. Members defraying their own fares will be refunded the amount on applying after parade to the Instructors and producing their Tram tickets.

It is requested that all who possibly can will attend the next, two Saturday Commanding Officer's parades, the annual Inspection being fixed for Saturday the 25th March.

Cadets will be conveyed in special Tram cars on Saturday, the 11th instant, as follows :—

St. Mary's School—One double and one single car to leave Victoria Gardens, at 4 p.m.

2. There will be Company drill for " C " Company at the Town Hall to-day at 8-30 p.m.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. There will be drill at the Riding School for Recruits at 7 o'clock this morng. Plain clothes.
2. The following promotions are sanctioned :—Troopers L. B. Ker and M. Ostermayer to be Lance-Corporals.
3. The following having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date.—Messrs J. H. Robinson, A. B. Young, H. A. Denning and D. Lindsay.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major
and Adjutant, B. V. R.

GENERAL ORDERS

BY H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutant General's Office, Simla, February 28.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

8th Bengal Cavalry—Lieut-Col C C Egerton, D S O, 2nd-in-Comd, 3rd Punjab Cavy, to be Offg Comdt, with effect from date of joining, vice McNeale, on leave.

9th Bengal Lancers—Major E E Money, 2nd-in-Comand, to be Comdt, vice Robertson, retired.

Major G L Garstin, Sqdn Comdr, to be 2nd-inComd, vice Money.

Capt H L Dawson, Sqdn Comdr, to move up in grade succession, vice Garstin.

Capt F W P Angelo, Sqdn Comdr, to move up in grade succession, vice Dawson.

Capt A G Peyton, Sqdn Officer, to be Sqdn Comdr, vice Angelo.

6th Bengal Light Infantry.—Capt C F G Young, Wing Comdr, to be 2nd-in-Comd, sub pro tem, vice Westmorland, seconded for employment as Assist, Adjt-Genl, Hyderabad Contingent.

Capt R M Maxwell, Wing Officer, to be Wing Comdr, sub pro tem, vice Young, and to remain seconded whilst employed as Comdt, Lakhimpur Military Police Battalion.

The undermentioned officer has passed in the practical part of subject (b), vide Queen's Regulations, Maj H L Smith-Dorrian, D S O, Derbyshire Regt.

The following officers have passed the examination for employment in the Judge Advocate-Generals Department :—Capts A E P Burn, 3rd Punjab Infantry ; R C Onslow, 10th Bengal Lancers, Viceroy's Body Guard ; R F Anderson, 1st Battalion 3rd Gurkha Rifles, Cantonment Magte, Umballa ; and E O Owen, 3rd B L Cavy, Offg Cantt Magte, Deesa.

The C-in-C has approved of the following postings of Schoolmasters and Schoolmistresses to do duty at Hill Depots during the summer season of 1893 :—

Landour—T H West, 2nd Batn R I Regt, and Mrs M J West, 2nd Battn, R I Regt.

Darjeeling—H J Chuter, 2nd Battn R Sussex Regt ; and Miss E Morgan, 2nd Battn Highland L I.

Kasauli—C J Caselton, 1st Battn East Surrey Regt, and Mrs M McArdie, 1st Battn R I Fusiliers.

Dalhousie—W J Ward, 2nd Seaforth Highlanders.

Murree—J A Osborne, 2nd Battn Northumberland Fusiliers ; and Mrs E M Curley, R A, Rawal Pindi.

Cliffden—J C McDougall, 2nd Battn Highland L I ; and Mrs C Cleland, 2nd Battn Royal Scots Fusiliers.

Naini Tal—J Moore, 2nd Battn R I Fusiliers.

Jutogh—Miss A K Flinter, 1st Battn East Kent Regt.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTE.

(*Punjab Gazette.*)

The Chancellor of the University of the Punjab is pleased to re-appoint on the expiration of his term of office, W H Rattigan, Esq, M A, LLD, Bar-at-law, a Fellow of the University, to be Vice-Chancellor of the University of the Punjab.

Mr J A Anderson, Offg Divl Judge, Mooltan, has obtained furlough to Europe for 9 months.

Mr A W Stogdon, Divl, Judge, Delhi, has obtained furlough to Europe for 8 months.

Lieut-Col A S Roberts, Depy Commr Juliundur, has obtained special leave to Europe for 6 mouths.

Mr W A Harris, Extra Judl Asst Commr, is appointed to be Dist Judge of the Civil District of Amritsar.

Surg-Maj M O'Dwyer, Civil Surg, Jullundur, has obtained special leave of absence for 6 months.

Capt H M Cardew of the Gazipur Volunteer Rifle Corps is transferred to the N-W Railway Volunteer Rifles as a Supernumerary Officer.

Mr S J Stone, Dist Supdt of Police, Amritsar, is appointed to officiate as Depy Inspr-Genl of Police, Western Circle, during the absence on furlough of Col L H E Tucker, or until further orders,

Mr. A Grant, Asst Engr, is transferred from the Kohat to the Rawalpindi Division.

His Honor the Lieut-Govr is pleased to sanction the following permanent promotions in the Engineer Establishment of the General Branch of the P W Dept, Punjab, from dates specified against each :—

Mr H J A Bowden to be Exe Engr, 4th grade, permanent, and Mr F C Murray to be Exe Engr, 1st grade.

Mr E H Pargiter, Exe Engr, 2nd grade, Mooltan Canals Division, is allowed furlough, for 2 years.

The ways of the India Office in the matter of railways in this country are indeed inexplicable, observes the *Pioneer*, just as it might have been supposed that the battle of the gauges was over, the Secretary of State now sees objections to the making of the proposed Bhopal-Ujain-Rutlam line on the standard-gauge. It would be interesting to know what influences have been brought to bear upon Lord Kimberley in this particular matter, for if ever there was a case where there should be no dispute as to the gauge, it is in this instance. The case can be very briefly stated. The Bombay-Baroda Railway Company are engaged in extending their main line from Godhra to Rutlam, which has a station already on the Ajmere-Khundwa section of the Rajputana-Malwa system. The Gwalior and Bhopal Durbars are anxious to build a line from Bhopal City to Ujain, which is the terminus of a short branch of fourteen miles running from Fatehabad on the Ajmere-Khundwa section already mentioned. From Ujain to Rutlam, by the existing narrow-gauge, is sixty-three miles ; across country direct it is about fifty miles ; from Ujain to Bhopal is something over one hundred miles. When the Godhra-Rutlam extention is completed, we shall thus have the Bombay-Baroda and the Indian Midland systems, both on the standard-gauge, separated from each other by only some one hundred-and-fifty miles, the fertile district of Ujain lying between the two, and offering a splendid field for trade. And yet it is proposed to make the connection on a different gauge for the sole reason apparently that the Rajputana line is metre-gauge, and that this already involves breaking bulk when the G. I. P. is reached at Khundwa. If the Godhra-Rutlam extension had been on the narrow-gauge, one might have understood the position taken up ; but it is not, and to account intelligibly for the recent action of the India Office one would suppose that the Secretary of State took an anxious personal interest in the fortunes of the G. I. P. Company and was apprehensive that the Indian Midland traffic might be diverted from Bhopal to the Rutlam route, instead of following that through Itarsi. But this would not be a sufficient reason for directing that the proposed new line should be on the narrow-gauge. The rivalries of companies must not be allowed to stand in the way of the development of the country. The advantages of connecting Guzerat with the Central Indian States by a standard line are too clear to need enumeration, while a glance at the map will show that, as a new through-route, in the same guage, would be opened out from the North-West Provinces to Surat and Bombay, the gain would be more than a local one. We strongly advise the Gwalior and Bhopal Durbars to keep their money in their treasuries rather than expend it upon a narrow-gauge line such as the Secretary of State apparently desires. They are willing enough to find funds for the new railway on the same gauge as the Indian Midland, which passes through their States, and this being so, they are entitled to have their wishes respected by the India Office.

THE CONSTANT USE of Fothergill's Medical keeps at bay the enemies of the Human Body in tropical climates, Rheumatism, Torpid Liver, Itchy Skin, and Stone in the Bladder. Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

Writing on the Naval outlook the "Broad Arrow" says: It should be remembered that large sections of the public, and even small sections of the navy itself, have become accustomed to employ familiar strategical phrases without quite recognising what they mean and what they control. But generally it must be gathered that the country is prepared to go on supporting the views of the leaders of the navy so long as it feels it is being honestly dealt by. And for the existing Admiralty it has its chance. There are many pressing questions which have been fenced with for years, and which should be fenced with no longer. While it was necessary to place the material part of the navy in the forefront, there was some excuse for passing by, or treating by the light of momentary expediency, those questions of the "personnel" which are really of equal, if not of higher, importance. It is not at all certain that command on board our ships is all that it should be. We have had evidences of the existence of curious discontents, while we may perhaps say that the individual officer and the individual man never were found in finer specimens than exist at present, yet it is clear that there is less cohesion than there used to be, and ought to be. The higher statesmanship, skill, and knowledge of men are required to keep the "moral" level with—neither before nor behind—the material progress. The classification, distribution, social position, prospects, and wishes of those who hold command afloat, cannot but be continually modified by the material surroundings. The task of proportioning all with due equipoise is no easy task, but it seems to be one specially before a naval administration which finds its material in fine condition, and is not hampered in preserving and extending it.

Perhaps opportunely for our powerful neighbours on the other side of the Channel, men's thoughts have lately turned to Egypt, and, maybe, by many it has been forgotten that in this year of grace 1893, the great French seaport and fortress of Biserta in Tunis is expected to be completed, says the "Army and Navy Gazette." The uses of this port are manifest, for when ready it is to harbour in its waters the newly-to be-organised-fleet, which, if regarded as independent of strategic connection with that operating from the southern seaboard of France, would, without question, be deprived of half its "raison d'etre." It is not surprising, therefore, to find it advanced that an impregnable and offensive French base in Tunis should be regarded as a covert menace to Sicily (the stepping-stone to Italy), and of our Mediterranean route to the Far East. It is too late to harp upon the why and wherefore of political inactivity, by which in years gone by we have allowed ourselves to indulge in the fancy that France in Tunis signifies no possible danger to that great route which we have rightly learnt to consider secure so long as our fleets hold the seas. But the question now is, whether we do hold maritime supremacy in the Mediterranean, or will not the command of its western basin pass into the hands of France, "ipso facto" on the opening of the land-locked harbour of Biserta to an augmented French fleet. It is needless to enlarge upon the natural strength of this great naval strategic "point d'appui."

The new first-class battle-ship Hood, built and equipped at a cost of £937,000, returned to Sheerness Harbour on Saturday (11th ult.) after a week's absence at sea, undergoing steam and gunnery trials. The Hood is the largest turret-ship in the world, and her trials have been watched with much interest by a large number of officials representing the Admiralty and the dockyard reserve. The whole of the trials have passed off without the slightest hitch, and the great battle-ship, which has a displacement of 14,150 tons, has in every way fulfilled the expectations of her designers. The average speed attained under natural draught was 15¾ knots per hour, and under forced draught, with only a small amount of air pressure, 17 knots per hour. The trials of her 67-ton turret-guns, which were tested in the presence of the Director of Naval Ordnance, were also exceedingly satisfactory. The Hood is to be completed at Chatham Dockyard for service on the Mediterranean station, but will not hoist the pennant until the middle of 1894.

The International Navigation Company, owners of what used to be called the "Inman," but from henceforward will be known as the "American" line, are marking the change in their ships from British to United States register by dropping the words "City of" which now forms a part of the name of each vessel. They have of course removed them from the Admiralty list, and instead of being available for use by our Government as armed auxiliaries they will now be at the disposition of the United States Navy Department. The headquarters of the "American" line will be at Philadelphia, and while one service will be kept up between that place and Liverpool, the other, which will include the New York, Paris, and the two new vessels building by Messrs. Cramp and Sons, will run between Southampton and New York. These vessels will fly the United States ensign and for house flag in future the American eagle on a blue ground.

What is wanted by the Infantry, says the "Broad Arrow," is a sweeping reform, under which every regimeent, whenever mobilised, should be able to call out its own reserves for greater or minor campaigns, irrespective of the length of time since transfer to the Reserve, provided only that the juniors are the first to be utilised. It is monstrous to imagine that a battalion made up to over a thousand strong—a sufficient handful under any conditions—by the absorption of say five hundred reserve men drawn from here and there, can be as fit to take the field as one completed solely with men who naturally fall back into the old groove, and find not a few comrades still serving, at all events amongst the officers and N. C. O's. Our infantry organisation is based upon territorialism, short service, and a reserve. These three principles properly worked should give us strength greater than we have ever possessed; but to yield the best results they must be pursued consistently in every detail.

There are many points of national ignorance, observes the "Admiralty and Horse Guards Gazette" very much to be deplored; but the first, the one which swallows up all the others, is the absolute ignorance of what the flag is. Mr. Arnold Foster and others are proposing to remedy this by providing flags to be hung up in the board schools, from which the rising generation are to be taught. This step is obviously a good and right one. I would, however, add a caution. When they provide a flag to be so hung up, let them be quite sure what it is. When they ask for a "Union Jack," let them see that they get one. To the best of my knowledge and belief such a thing is, at the present time, not to be bought, for the simple reason that private makers do not make it. There may be exceptions, but I do not know of them. This statement may appear monstrous. It is, however, certain that by far the greater number of our merchant ships fly, whether as jack or ensign, a fancy flag, a flag that bears only a cursory or passing likeness to the British flag. I do not know what the international aspect of this is, but it is, perhaps, worth considering whether a foreign cruiser is bound to respect as British a vessel sailing under a flag which is palpably that of no known nation.

The letter of Captain Noble, of Elswick, upon "Velocities with Modern Guns and Explosives" makes public the results of trials which have, no doubt, engaged the attention of the naval authorities for some time past. Its practical bearing appears to be this: armour has gained a point or two in its never-ending battle with guns, and if the latter are to regain the loss some new development must take place. Cordite has not yet been issued by England to any sea-going ships; indeed, so far it has only been used tentatively in the public service as a propellent in guns of moderate calibre up to 6". Yet it has under trial developed no characteristic that would prevent its use in larger guns, while its smokelessness and its capability of developing with the same pressure energies enormously in excess of those which can be obtained with ordinary powder present advantages which it would be difficult to overrate. But, says Captain Noble, if the use of this explosive is to be extended to guns of larger calibre, so many modifications will be necessary as almost to amount to another reconstruction of artillery.

That the outward expression of the modifications to which Captain Noble refers must take the shape of increased length in the guns is shown by a tabulated statement of the results of trials he has made compared with those of earlier date. His point is that if we want to have increased energy—and energy is the true test of efficiency—we can get it by using cordite in conjunction with guns of increased length. What naval officers and architects will think of guns sixteen yards long we shall not attempt to predict. This table shows the advance made with ordinary powders:—

Nature of Gun.	Velocity.	Energy.
32-pr. smooth bore....	1,690 ft. s......	622 ft. tons.
Early rifled 6" gun ..	1,450 ft. s......	1,160 ,,
Improved ditto	2,200 ft. s......	2,450 ,,

Improvements in powder, increase of bore, &c., gave the increased power, and now comes the introduction of cordite, when with—

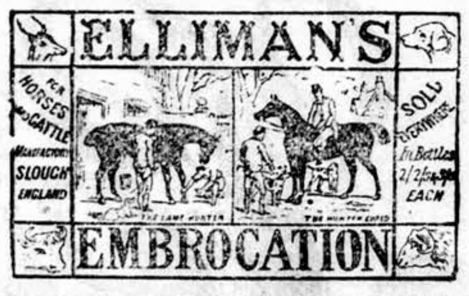
Nature of Gun.	Velocity.	Energy.
6" guns 50 calibres long, 100 lb. shot		7,000 ft. tons.
6" guns 75 calibres long, 100 lb. shot		7,170 ,,
6" guns 100 calibres long, 100 lb. shot	3,231 ft. s........	7,420 ,,
6" guns 100 calibres long, 75 lb. shot	3,711 ft. s........	—

From which it follows that the heavier shot gives a higher energy, and that a reduction of length from 100 to 75 calibres reduces the energy by about 7 per cent., while a further shortening of 25 calibres makes a further reduction of 15 per cent., or 22 per cent. in all.

To Darken Grey Hair.—Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer is the quickest, best, safest; costs less; effects more than any other. The colour produced is most natural. Lockley's Sulphur is the only English Hair Restorer universally sold.

NOTICES.

NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT



FOR SPRAINS, CURBS, AND SPLINTS WHEN FORMING.
FOR OVER-REACHES, CHAPPED HEELS, WIND GALLS.
FOR RHEUMATISM IN HORSES AND FOR STRANGLES.
FOR SORE THROATS AND INFLUENZA.
FOR BROKEN KNEES, BRUISES, CAPPED HOCKS.
FOR SORE SHOULDERS, SORE BACKS.
FOR SORE MOUTHS IN SHEEP AND LAMBS.
FOR SPRAINS, CUTS, BRUISES IN DOGS.

From His Grace the Duke of Rutland.
Belvoir, Grantham, Dec. 1st, 1879.

Sirs,—Elliman's Royal Embrocation is used in my stables; I think it very useful. Rutland,
Master of the Belvoir Hounds.

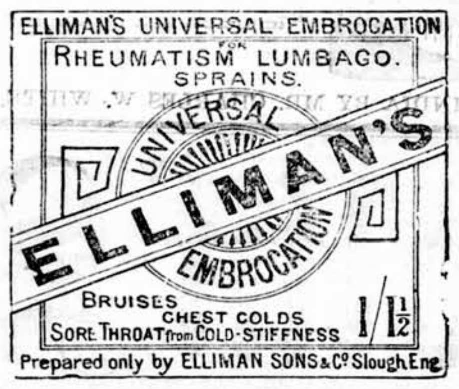
From Lord Haddington, Tyningham.
Prestonkirk, N. B.
December 27th, 1889.

Sir,—Elliman's Royal Embrocation is used in my stables, and I consider it *indispensable* in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds.
Haddington
Master of the Berwickshire Hounds.

From the Earl of Harrington.
Jan. 9th, 18

Sir,—Elliman's Royal Embrocation is used my stables, and I consider it the best that I can obtain.
Harrington
Master of the South Wilts Hounds.

ELLIMAN'S ROYAL EMBROCATION
Sold by Chemist Stores and Saddlers, Price 2s.


ELLIMAN'S UNIVERSAL EMBROCATION
FOR
RHEUMATISM LUMBAGO.
SPRAINS.
UNIVERSAL
ELLIMAN'S
EMBROCATION
BRUISES
CHEST COLDS
SORE THROAT from COLD-STIFFNESS
1/1½
Prepared only by ELLIMAN SONS & Co. Slough Eng.

ATKINSON'S
WHITE ROSE
The sweetest of all sweet odours. The original and only true Essence is Atkinson's. Beware of Imitations.
ATKINSON'S
EAU DE COLOGNE
When of good quality Eau de Cologne is one of the most refreshing Perfumes. Atkinson's English make is universally acknowledged to be the finest.
Of all Dealers.
J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond Street, London.
CAUTION! Only genuine with shield-shape blue & yellow label & usual Trade Mark, a "White Rose," and address in full.

WANT of STRENGTH
FER BRAVAIS

most powerful for improving the vitality of the blood and enable the constitution to resist climatic influences.- Cures anœmia and promotes vital energy. Highly recommended for weak and debilitated children, infants and for mothers whilst nursing—Represents Iron as contained in the human organism.

LANCET.—"*A beautiful and interesting preparation.*"
BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.—"*It has all the good effects of iron without producing constipation, or disturbing the digestion, and it does not blacken the teeth.*"

Apply to Messrs VOLKART BROTHERS
Bombay, Madras, Colombo.

Rimmel's Perfumery

Rimmel's Toilet Vinegar,
An Indispensable Toilet Requisite.
Rimmel's Lavender Water,
TREBLED DISTILLED.
Rimmel's Florida Water,
Most Cooling and Reviving.
Rimmel's Toilet Vinegar,
Refreshing, Invigorating.

EUGENE RIMMEL, LIMITED,
LONDON & PARIS.

No more ASTHMA
nor OPPRESSION, nor COUGHS
BY EMPLOYING
Dr Cléry's Anti-Asthmatic Powder
The only medicine having obtained a reward.
CAN BE PROCURED FROM
H. J. MARTYN Jr, at Penang.

GOLD & CO.'S

BIRMINGHAM
ENGLAND
WROUGHT IRON
HINGES
ARE THE CHEAPEST
AND
BEST IN THE MARKET

Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants

Rs. 3-12.

THE BLOUSES ILLUSTRATED are the most lady-like and popular styles now before the public, and in view of the great demand, we have imported a large stock. They are carefully made, and the button holes are well-finished, and we have much pleasure in bringing them to the notice of ladies as really pretty and cheap garments.

Rs. 4-8.

Rs. 4-8. LADIES' CAMBRIC BLOUSES, as illustrated, in a choice selection of spot and ring designs, on White, Grey, Navy, and Butcher Blue groundings.

Rs. 3-12. LADIES' WHITE CAMBRIC BLOUSES, as illustrated, having a double frill as shewn, the under frill being in either of the following Colors: Heliotrope, Pink and Sky. This is an effective and very pretty style.

LAIDLAW & WHITEAWAY, BOMBAY.

BASS
GREEN
DIAMOND

LIGHTER THAN GERMAN BEER.

Purest and Lightest ALE extant.

STONE'S BOTTLING
BASS GREEN DIAMOND.
FULL SIZE BOTTLES.
Can be obtained of TREACHER & Co., Ld.; and of the principal dealers in India.

OGDEN'S
SILVER VEIL
BRIGHT LUXURIOUS TOBACCO
FOR CIGARETTES.
THOS. OGDEN Ld. LIVERPOOL
Wholesale Agents for India, Ceylon, & Burmah,
C. COX & Co GOVERNMENT PLACE
CALCUTTA.

Large Stocks kept of this and other brands, and Wholesale Orders executed by Damodar Ratansey, Hormusjee Aderjee, Rattanjee Byramjee, Hajee Moosa Hoosein, Dinshaw Merwan and C. Misquita and detail at all the Stores.

FREEMAN'S
TRADE MARK
REJECT SUBSTITUTES
Sold Everywhere ORIGINAL in Bottles at 12 Annas & Rs. 1/8 to Rs. 10.
CHLORODYNE
CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA, AGUE CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, and DENGUE FEVER.

FORTIFY THE SYSTEM.
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA
Is the only Preparation recognized by the Faculty as a wonderful
PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA

Has maintained its reputation for over Sixty Years as the most reliable remedy for Tropical Disorders.

For Torpid Liver, Debility, Attenuation of Body, Lassitude.

For Chronic Rheumatism, Obstinate Skin Diseases and Eruptions.

A LITTLE TAKEN DAILY IS THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ILLNESS.

INDISPENSABLE TO THOSE WHO VALUE HEALTH.

RELIABLE EVIDENCE OF SUPERIORITY.

CAUTION.
Beware of Worthless and Injurious Imitations.
REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—*Medical Review.*
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*
"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."—*The Late Lord Clyde.*
"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other medicines had failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

Ask for WILKINSON'S Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, and take no other.

Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers in Small, Medium, and Large Bottles.
Agents, Bombay—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited.

Gold Medals, Paris, 1878: 1889.
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS
Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

ELASTIC FABRICS

Trade Mark.

ASK FOR "LION & SUN" Elastics.

BOOT WEBS. ELASTIC BRAIDS.
GARTER WEBS. ELASTIC CORDS.
BRACE WEBS. SURGICAL WEBS.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS of this CELEBRATED BRAND,
BRUCE & SON, SOUTH WIGSTON, NEAR LEICESTER.
(Successors to H. Turner & Son.) (ENGLAND).
Sets of Samples sent free to any Dealer. Orders through English Merchants

CADBURY'S COCOA
ABSOLUTELY PURE THEREFORE BEST
No Chemicals Used.

"CADBURY'S COCOA has in a remarkable degree those natural elements of sustenance which give the system endurance and hardihood, building up muscle and bodily vigour, with a steady action that renders it a most acceptable and reliable beverage."—*Health.*

TO ALL WHO DRINK COCOA.—"Cadbury's Cocoa contains, in a condensed and increased form, all the nourishing properties of the Cocoa bean. The most perfect of prepared Cocoas, of absolute purity, and always alike in quality."—*The Analyst.*

"The name Cadbury on any packet of Cocoa or Chocolate is a guarantee of Purity."—*Medical Annual.*

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies,
Tart Fruits, Potted Meats.
PURVEYORS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.
Preserved Fish, Soups, Game,
Sausages, Hams, Bacon, and Cheese
May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.
ALL GENUINE GOODS ARE LABELLED
CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.
SPECIAL AGENTS FOR
LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

PRESERVED BUTTER IN GOLD COLORED TINS
From
P. F. ESBENSEN COPENHAGEN
PRESERVED PURE BUTTER
P. F. ESBENSEN COPENHAGEN
REGISTERED TRADE MARK.
GOLD MEDALS.

A REAL LUXURY FOR EVERY MEAL.
Ask for ESBENSEN'S. Do not be put off with any other.
To be obtained of all the principal Stores throughout India,
And of Campbell, Shearer & Co., 4, Eastcheap, London; R. Harrison & Co., Red Cross Street, Liverpool.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

NOTICES.

THE BEST of Anti-Bilious Remedies

Dr GUILLIE'S Elixir & Pills

have been used with the greatest success for over 60 YEARS in cases of Constipation, Liver Complaints, Painful digestion, Epidemics, Fevers, Diseases of the Stomach, etc., etc.

The genuine Dr. Guillie's Elixi and, Pills bear the signature Paul Gage.

Wholesale : PAUL GAGE, MD.,
9, rue de Grenelle-St-Germain, Paris.
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

LYMPHATIC, FEEBLE, DEBILITATED CONSTITUTIONS.

Scrofulous, Syphilitic Skin Diseases

SUCCESSFULLY CURED BY

Dr GIBERT'S Depuratory iodorised DRAGÉES & SYRUP

AUGENDRE, chemist, Maisons-Laffitte (Paris)
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

Scrofulous Cachexis, Green Sickness, Leucorrhæa, Difficult Menstruation, Anæmia, Constitutional Syphilis, Phthisis, etc.

BLANCARD'S CELEBRATED PILLS,

OF UNALTERABLE IODIDE OF IRON,

Approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine,

Are the best remedy.

BLANCARD & Co, 40, rue Bonaparte, PARIS.
And all good Chemists.

FRANCK'S GRAINS OF HEALTH

VERITABLES GRAINS de Santé du docteur FRANCK

CONSTIPATION! HEADACHE! CONGESTION!

The most SUCCESSFUL REMEDY

Insist upon having annexed label, printed in four colours

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

Leroy, 91, Rue des Petits-Champs, Paris.

ASTHMA & CATARRH

CURED BY THE

Cigarettes Espic

Oppression, Suffocating, Coughs, Colds, Chest Neuralgia, &c.

Madras : Barrie & Co; *Bombay* : Kemp & Co; *Calcutta* : Dumaine

WHOLESALE : PARIS, J. ESPIC
20, rue Saint-Lazare, 20
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS.

ALL ILLNESSES

for which Cod Liver oil is prescribed are cured by the

Fucoglycine Gressy

The only remedy of its kind containing all the principles of Cod Liver Oil and having an agreeable flavour

Approved by the United Medical Profession

Awarded various Medals

DOSE { For children.—One teaspoonfull night and morning.
For adults.— One tablespoonfull night and morning.

Many **Testimonials** received

Gout, Stone, Gravel, Rheumatism

Can only be cured by **Lythia Ch. LE PERDRIEL'S** effervescing granulated salts of **Lythia**, taken in small doses are a sure remedy for **Stone, Gravel**, etc.

LE PERDRIEL'S

Adhesive Blistering Tissue

Dr REBOULLEAU'S

THAPSIA REVULSIVE PLASTER

None other allowed in the Hospitals

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS

WHOLESALE : LE PERDRIEL & Co, Paris

Chlorosis-Wasting diseases

Poorness of Blood

No one should be without

AROUD'S WINE of Iron, cinchona *& of soluble meat*

Of all ferruginous preparations, this one is by far the most efficacious, as it contains all the regenerative principles for making bone, blood and muscle.

Brou's Injection hygienic

infallible, and preservative

Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs. Sold in Paris by J. FERRÉ (successor to Brou), Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu.

VERITABLE RICORD'S CAPSULES

of Copaiba & tar

These capsules possess the tonic properties of tar combined with the antiblennorrhagic action of copaiba. They do not fatigue the stomach and do not produce diarrhœa or nausea. They constitute the remedy par excellence in the treatment of discharges whether recent or chronic.

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS

WHOLESALE J. FERRÉ, Successor to Favrot, Brou and Aroud

Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu, PARIS

Wholesale and Indenting Agents: Kemp & Co., Ld., 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

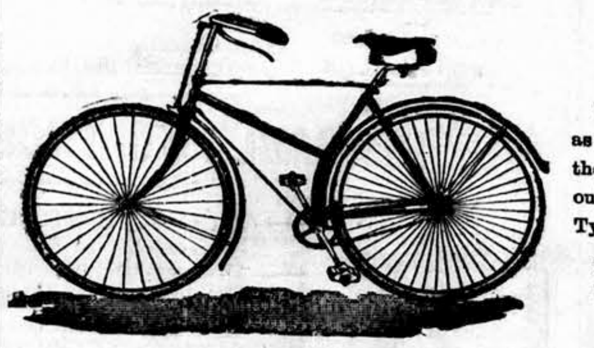
THE "PREMIER" CYCLES,

THE FIRST & FASTEST CYCLES OF THE AGE,

MANUFACTURED BY

HILLMAN HERBERT AND COOPER, LIMITED,
COVENTRY, ENGLAND.

Price Lists free on application.

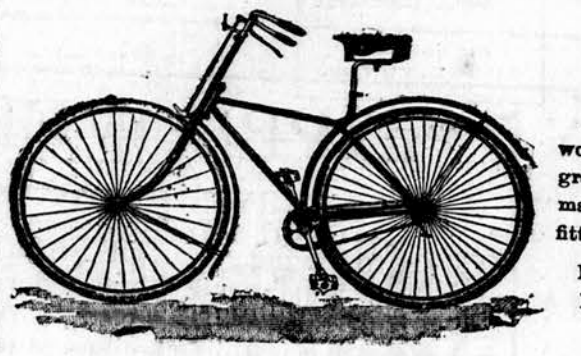


THE "HOLBEIN NO. 1."

"THE CHAMPION ROAD RACER"

This is the fastest and lightest roadster extant. It is as light as a roadster can be built without jeopardising the rider, is fitted with BEST BALL BEARINGS throughout (including head and pedals) BEST RUBBER cushion Tyres, and is beautifully enamelled and nickelled.

Manufacturers' Catalogue Price... ... £ 22-15
Delivered free at any Railway Station in Bombay, ... Cash Rs. 320-0

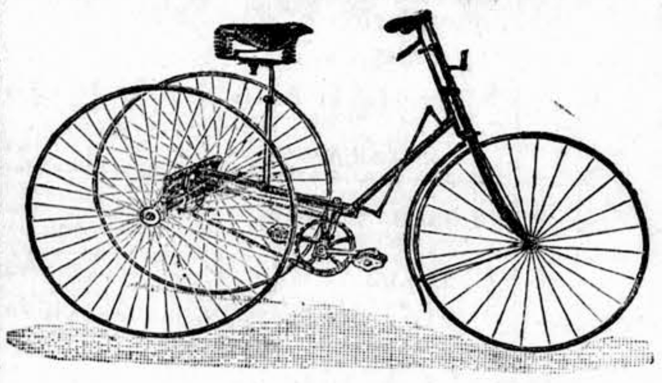


THE "PREMIER" IMPROVED MODEL F. 2.

"FOR SPEED AND DURABILITY."

A Diamond Framed, extra strong Machine for hard work. The frame being made of hollow tube give, great strength with comparative lightness. A well made and finished, reliable Bicycle at a very low price fitted with BEST RUBBER cushion Tyres.

Manufacturers' Catalogue Price... ... £ 16-15
Delivered free at any Railway Station in Bombay, ... Cash Rs. 250-0

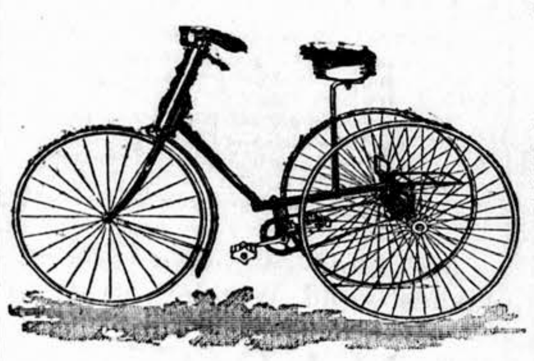


THE "PREMIER" ROADSTER TRICYCLE NO. 1.

"THE FASTEST TRICYCLE EXTANT."

A direct steering Tricycle, having a large front wheel, which prevents the vibration so common in other front steering Tricycles. The axle is supported on four bearings, thus giving a perfect steadiness of motion. It can be ridden by either a lady or gentleman.

Manufacturers' Catalogue Price... £ 28-0
Delivered free at any Railway Station in Bombay, ... Cash Rs. 400-0



THE "PREMIER" ROADSTER TRICYCLE NO. 2.

"FOR LIGHT OR HEAVY WEIGHTS."

An extra strong, serviceable Machine, almost identical with the No. 1, capable of undergoing the hardest usage on any class of Road. Fitted with best quality of cushion Tyres.

Manufacturers' Catalogue Price ... ... £ 21-10
Delivered free at any Railway Station in Bombay, Cash... ... ... Rs. 350-0

Our long experience in the Cycle trade has shown us that the most Economical Machine is one of the best. The cheap class of Cycles which some firms are now trying to introduce into India being of totally different construction and character, so we continue to import only the Machines of the First Makers, knowing well that they must triumph in the end.

These Machines can only be had from the sole Agents,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

SPECIALITES

BADHAM PILE & Co. Ld. Bombay.

LADIES' BALL DRESSES
IN GAUZE & NET TISSUES
FROM
Rs. 45.

DINNER COSTUMES
IN NEW SHOT SURAH
SILKS
FROM
Rs. 85.

NEWEST
PARIS
AND
LONDON
STYLES

TEA
GOWNS
IN NEW STRIPED
COTTON CREPONS
TRIMMED LACE
FROM
Rs. 35.

MORNING
DRESSES
FROM
Rs. 30.

PATTERNS FREE.

SUPERIOR to **Vaseline and Cucumbers**

to VASELINE and CUCUMBERS

CRÈME SIMON marvellous for ***softening, whitening*** and ***perfuming*** the complexion. Most efficacious for light affections of the skin.

J. SIMON, 13, rue Grange-Batelière, PARIS
Perfumers, Druggists, and Fancy Goods Stores

Positively the Best Hair Dressing for Strengthening, Beautifying, & Imparting a Lovely Fragrance,

AFTER USE.

EDWARD'S

HARLENE,

POSITIVELY FORCES
Luxuriant Hair, Whiskers & Mustachios,

To Grow Heavily in a Few Weeks, without Injury to the Skin, and no matter at what age. The world-renowned Remedy for Baldness, from whatever cause arising. As a Producer of Whiskers & Mustachios it has never been equalled. As a Curer of Weak and Thin Eyelashes, or Restoring Grey Hair to its Original Colour, Never Fails.

1/-, 2/6, 3/6, and 5/6 per Bottle, from Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers, all over the World.

EDWARDS & Co. 95, High Holborn, LONDON, ENGLAND.

AFTER USE.

Wholesale Agents for India—MESSRS. TREACHER & CO. LIMITED, BOMBAY.

HIGHEST AWARDS EVERYWHERE.

London, Paris, Boston, Sydney,
Melbourne, Adelaide, Santiago,
Philadelphia, Edinburgh, &c.

Pears' soap

FOR

Toilet & Nursery

Specially prepared for the Delicate Skin of Ladies, Children, and others sensitive to the Weather, Winter or Summer. Imparts and maintains a soft, velvety condition of the Skin, and

PREVENTS REDNESS, ROUGHNESS, & CHAPPING.

Dr. REDWOOD, Ph.D., F.C.S., F.I.C.,

"I have never come across another Toilet
"Soap which so closely realises my ideal
"of perfection:
its purity is such that it may be used with perfect confidence upon the
"tenderest and most sensitive skin—even that of a new-born babe."

REPRESENTED IN INDIA BY MR. CHARLES W. WHITE, BOMBAY.

PUREST, SAFEST, BEST.

"Vinolia" Soap.

FOR TOILET NURSERY & BATH,

THE MOST SUITABLE AND SCIENTIFIC SOAP FOR DELICATE SKINS, DOES NOT DRY OR SHRIVEL THE SKIN, HAIR AND NAILS.

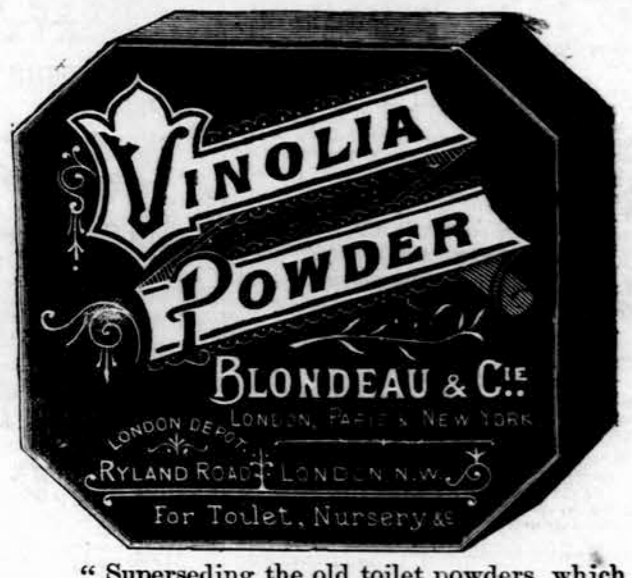
"Of unquestionable excellence, and much in favour with the profession."—British Medical Journal.

"An ideal soap, delightfully perfumed, and the skin has a velvety feeling after washing with it."—The Chemist and Druggist.

in five kinds : *Premier* (*for the Million*) 4*d*., Floral, Balsamic, Otto Toilet, and Vestal. "VINOLIA" Shaving Soap, in sticks and flat cake.

A PLASTIC EMOLLIENT CREAM
"VINOLIA"
FOR THE SKIN
BLONDEAU & Cie
LONDON DEPÔT
Ryland Road
LONDON N.W.
For Itching, Insect Bites, Face Spots, Rash &c.

"For acne spots on the face, and particularly for eczema, it is undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions and removing pimples in a few days. It relieves itching at once."—Baby. In three sizes.



"Superseding the old toilet powders, which are apt to cause acne spots on the face by blocking up the pores of the skin."—Lady's Pictorial.

In three sizes :
In pink, white, and cream tints.

CAN BE OBTAINED THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

The CAMP FILTER.

NO RESIDENT IN THE MAFASIL SHOULD BE WITHOUT ONE.

ABSOLUTELY TRUSTWORTHY, STRONG, UNBREAKABLE, AND EFFECTIVE.

Rs.30 each.

Highly recommended by Dy. Surg. Gen. WALKER, I.M.D., Gen. PROBYN CAUTLEY, and Others.

Sole Manufacturers :—THE LONDON AND GENERAL WATER PURIFYING COMPANY,
157, STRAND, LONDON.

AVOID IMPURE WATER!!!

SLACK & BROWNLOW'S WORLD FAMED FILTERS

WORKS, MANCHESTER.

SODA WATER MACHINERY

AND ALL APPLIANCES UNEQUALLED FOR RELIABLE & ECONOMICAL WORKING.

BRATBY & HINCHLIFFE, LTD.,

ANCOATS, MANCHESTER; 146, MINORIES, LONDON;
AND 81, ROBERTSON STREET, GLASGOW.

Catalogues and full particulars on application to their Agents:

MESSRS. LEIGHTON & Co., MADRAS. | MR. F. W. SHALLIS, BOMBAY.

HOSIERY MADE AT HOME

ON

Automatic Knitting Machines.

Awarded Prize Medals at the Leading Exhibitions.

ESTABLISHED 1878.

Easily learnt from Illustrated Instruction Book.

Interesting, Profitable and Lady-like employment. Socks and Stockings knitted with great rapidity, also Under-clothing and great variety of Plain and Fancy Goods.

A Pair of Plain or Ribbed Socks knitted without seam or join in 35 minutes, (Stockings 50 minutes), superior to Hand Knit.

Refooting can be done quicker than Darning.

New Compound Machine equals two machines, and will Knit Wool, Merino, Silk, Cashmere and Cotton Hosiery, for Child, Youth and Adult.

SO SIMPLE, A CHILD CAN WORK IT.

A Lady in Rangoon writes :—"It is a perfect gem."

Automatic Knitting Machine Co.,
67, SOUTHWARK ST., LONDON.

Agents : HYIM and DAVID Bruce Lane No. 4 Fort.

TRADE MARK

BIG G

CURE YOURSELF!

Ask your Druggist for a bottle of Big G. The only *non-poisonous* remedy for all the unnatural discharges and private diseases of men and the debilitating weakness peculiar to women. It cures in a few days without the aid or publicity of a doctor. *The Universal American Cure.* Manufactured by The Evans Chemical Co. CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A.

KNITTING WOOLS AND SILKS

AT MILL PRICES.

THE PROVIDENCE MILLS SPINNING COMPANY,
BRADFORD, Yorks, England,

Guarantee the full weight of 16oz. to the lb. Their Wools and Silks are not weighted with heavy dyes or chemicals, but are all of the Best Quality and Pure Fast Dye. Write for the Free Samples. Purchase direct, and save 3d. in the Shilling. *Mention this Paper.*

SCIATIC, RIDING, and other **BELTS.**

All Kinds of ELASTIC GOODS.

WHITE'S MOC-MAIN

PATENT LEVER TRUSS

(*No Steel or Band*).

Effective and light. Equally comfortable in an erect or reclining position.

HIGHLY RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.

Consultations, Descriptive Circular, and Price List *free.*

J. WHITE & CO., 228, Piccadilly, London. Est. 50 Years.

All goods are manufactured on the premises.

None are genuine unless *bearing our name stamped on them.*

Printed and published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
AGENTS.—London : GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill E.C. ; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street London, E.C.—Paris : Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co. Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—Calcutta : Messrs THACKER, SPINK & Co.